Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 20 years. Rs. 185 only
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

17 years in use.
Royal West End gives such service.
Get it from
WELLINGTON CYCLE Co.
BOMBAY.

VOL. VII. NO 204 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1919. TWO ANNAS

## SHIPPING.

### P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

**MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.**

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Date about. | | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th | October | Narmala | 8983 | |
| 11th | " | K.F. August† | -- | Transport |
| 14th | " | Morvada | 8193 | Extra B. I. Coy's sailing |
| 18th | " | A. Steamer | .. | |
| 25th | " | Nellore | 6853 | To Marseilles only |
| 25th | " | Neuralia* | 9082 | Extra B. I. Coy's sailing |

† The K. F. August is a Government Transport and will have no accomodation for civilian passengers.

*Conveying Troops.

*The "MORVADA" and "NEURALIA" will not call at Marseilles.

TO STRAITS, CHINA & JAPAN, & TO AUSTRALIA VIA COLOMBO.

| Date About. | | Steamers. | Tons. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27th | Sept. | Kashmir | 8841 | To Colombo and Calcutta |
| 1st. | Oct. | Plassy | 7846 | To Australia |
| 8th | " | Dunera | 5414 | To China |

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Sa[illegible] About. | | Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29th | Sept. | Linga | Karachi Coasting |
| 2nd | Oct | Lhasa | Karachi direct 7 p. m. |
| 2nd | " | Baroda | Karachi & Persian Gulf. |
| 9th | " | Karapara | East and South Africa. |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay

### NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Commander. | Tons | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible] Maru | G. Matsushita | 3356 | 12th Sept. | 26th Sept |
| Kosoku Maru | H. Nagahiro | 3187 | 6th Oct. | 17th Oct. |
| [illegible] Wu | G. Kan | 4249 | 13th Oct. | 24th Oct. |

For Freight apply to:—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

Alice Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

### OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.

Fleet—107 vessels. Gross Tonnage 462,000.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Bombay to Marseilles and Genoa via Aden, Djibouti and Port Said.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. | Destination |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Burma Maru | S. Imai | 4th Oct | 15th Oct | Japan. |
| Bushu Maru. | K. Uchigoshi | 15th Oct. | 23nd Oct | Genoa and Marseilles. |
| Siam Maru. | D. Imaizumi | 25th Oct. | 5th Nov. | Japan |

(Only Cargo Service to Marseilles and Intermediate Ports.)

For Freight apply to:—

M. [illegible],
Manager.

[illegible]

## BANKING.

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad, Basrah. Amara, Hillah and Mosul.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Called up Capital | £600,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £900,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £110,000 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Balgique).
Lieut.-Col. [illegible] Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown [illegible] Co.).
J. S. Hask[illegible] (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley Martin, Esq. (Martins Bank, Ltd.).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Corner of Hornby Road & Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT four per cent. per annum.

Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, LOANS and CREDITS GRANTED on approved security and every discription of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.

SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.

R. D. YOUNG,
Manager.

### THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES—Calcutta, Hyderabad (Deccan) Cawnpore and Lucknow.

SUB-BRANCHES.

Bombay.—Share Bazaar. Shroff Bazaar.
Calcutta.—Bara Bazaar.

LONDON AGENTS.—LLOYDS BANK, LTD.

NEW YORK AGENTS.—THE GUARANTY TRUST COY., OF NEW YORK.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Autorised Capital ... | 12,00,00,000 |
| Subscribed Capital ... | 7,56,00,225 |
| Paid-up Capital ... | 1,50,99,225 |

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.
Sir Sassoon David, Bart.
Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.
Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.
Sir Henry Procter, Kt.
R. D. Tata, Esq.
F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.
F. C. Rimington, Esq.
Narottam Morarjee, Esq.
Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.
The Hon'ble Mr. Purshotamdas Thakurdas, C. I. E.
A. J. Bilimoria, Esq.

Secretary.—R. H. PARKER.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000 at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2½ per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at the rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at [illegible] per cent. per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. [illegible] DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE.
Byculla, Mandvi and Sandhurst Road.
Sub-Branches.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 2,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 10,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

### CAUTION

to Chemists, Druggists and Public at Large. British Sanatogen can be had from the undersigned.

Messrs. NAROTAM GIRDHAR & Co.
[illegible] Masjid. BOMBAY 3.

## BANKING.

### THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,500,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £750,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £700,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kwala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah (Calcutta) | Madras |
| Bombay | | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York. |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang |
| Delhi | Kota Bahru (Kalantan) | Rangoon |
| Galle | | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road Bombay

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | Yen 48,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | Yen 42,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | Yen 25,000,000 |

Head Office: Yokohama.

[illegible]

Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostock.

CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

E. HIZAWA,
Manager

Post Box No. [illegible].
[illegible] Road Bombay

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY 1895.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorized | 50,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Issued | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Subscribed | 31,00,000 | 0 | 0 |
| Capital Paid-up | 16,55,799 | 8 | 0 |
| Reserve Funds | 13,29,592 | 8 | 8 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

BRANCHES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hyderabad (Sindh) | Multan City |
| Bombay | | Peshawar City |
| Calcutta | Jullundhur | Patiala |
| Cawnpore | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| Delhi | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| D. I. Khan | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Ferozepore | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gujranwalla | Lahore City | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |
| Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at [illegible] per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are brought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

RUPCHAND KAPUR,
Manager

### THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

## BANKING.

### THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...... | Yen 60,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ........ | Yen 27,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND .......... | Yen 6,530,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | FOOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAINAN |
| SOERABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. TAKEMURA,
Manager.

56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

### THE SUMITOMO BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | Yen [illegible] |
| PAID UP CAPITAL ......... | Yen 2,62,50,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............ | Yen 45,00,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Detonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankaw | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriaburacho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Nihama | Yanai |
| Kobe | Onomichi | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest [illegible] half yearly on daily balances [illegible] Rs. [illegible],000 at 2 per cent. per annum [illegible] the sum accrued amounts to Re. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

J. SATO,
Manager.

Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. [illegible].

### THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ......... | Rs. 50,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ............ | Rs. 15,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at the rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—rules on application.

H. P. STRONGFELLOW,
Manager

## INSURANCE.

### NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA

This purely Indian Company was the first deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalment, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.

Sound Security—Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.

"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."

For all forms of Assurance please apply to

RAE & Co., Managing Agents.
P. BANERJEA, Secretary.

or

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

### WANTED

WANTED AGENTS throughout India to sell copies of "How to Become a Qualified Accountant." Indispensable to Accountancy Students and others desirous to know the requirements of Accountancy Profession in India. Pages 208. Price Rs. 1-14. Liberal commission to Agents and Book-sellers. Please apply to S. A. SHARANGDHAR, [illegible] Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PLEASE CALL AT

## AHMED E. ESAALI

MERCER

EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY

FOR

SUPERIOR PLAIN CHINA CREPE-DE-CHENE

IN ALL THE

LATEST GRADES AND SHAPES

HIGHLY DURABLE.

WILL STAND EVERY ROUGH WASHING.

QUALITY—THE BEST. PRICES—THE CHEAPEST

We strongly recommend these to our numerous Patrons all over India

V. P. P. Orders accepted from Mofussil Patrons.

## INSURANCE.

### THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

110, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.,

DIRECTORS.
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E.,
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.,
Sir Hukamchand Sarupchand, Kt.,
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar-at-Law,
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq., (Pragjee Soorjee & Co.),
Lalji Naranji Esq., J. P. (Moolji Jetha & Co.), (Ex-officio).

Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Policies extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.

Automatic Non-forfeiture of Policies a boon to Policy-holders.

Applications for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.

For particulars, apply to:—

JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers

### THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1896.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed | 30,00,00 |
| Surplus about | 1,00,00 |
| Claims paid exceed Rs. | 3,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.

Pushing agents wanted all over India.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Buildings),
Lahore.

Poona Chief Agents:
Messrs. B. N. SATHE & BROTHERS,
324, Budhwar Peth,
Poona City.

### SOAPS, CANDLES, &c

We keep large stocks of famous English BAR SOAPS, CARTON SOAPS and TOILET SOAPS, manufactured by Messrs William Gossage and Sons, Ltd., and Joseph Crosfield and Sons, Ltd., also of Candles of different sizes and manufactures and of Chemicals, such as SODA BICARBONATE SODA ASH, SILICATE OF SODA CAUSTIC SODA, BLEACHING POWDER CRESCENT ALKALI, SALAMAC, etc. For Price List, apply to:—

MESSRS. AHMED HUSEIN & Co
Khadak, Mandvi Post, BOMBAY.

### DROPS OF INK!

MAKE MILLIONS THINK!!

and to write with a bad ink is

A BLUNDER

"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making.

*Try and reap its Benefit.*

G. S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

## HOTEL.

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL at which to put up at in Bombay is the

### RAILWAY HOTEL

Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a healthy locality.

DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.

Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.

fail to try the "Railway" Hotel Charney Road, Bombay, Telephone No. 111.

### CONSUMPTION

AMAZING CURE.

Mrs. M. Hunter, "Sylverton," Mussoorie, 5th Sept.:—

"Thanks to your treatment, we are pleased to say that another Doctor, the Civil Surgeon here examined the patient a couple of weeks ago and said 'There was nothing to indicate Tuberculosis of the Spine.' God bless you abundantly and your work of curing the poor, suffering sick."

Agra patient writes 6th Sept.:—

"I am writing to thank you most humbly that your medicines have made me quite well. Whenever I think of you, a prayer goes from my heart to God that He may bless you abundantly and enable you to heal many that we may all rise up and call you blessed."

I can produce hundreds of similar letters from Colonels, Majors, Government Officials and eminent Indian gentlemen.

REV. G. R. WALTERS,
"DALLANDA."
Simla.

SPRUE.

N.B.—Sprue can also be cured.

### THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 215, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 80 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

#### APPOINTMENT OF ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER.

THE MUNICIPAL CORPORATION of the City of Bombay are prepared to receive applications for the appointment of ACTING EXECUTIVE ENGINEER for the Municipality, under Section 74 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act.

2. The minimum monthly salary of the appointment is Rs. 1,200, and the maximum Rs. 2,000.

3. The services of the selected candidate will be entertained for at least five years. If the acting arrangement is terminated before that period, he will, if willing, be employed in another capacity as a Municipal Engineer for the remaining period on the same salary.

4. The appointment is subject to confirmation by the Local Government. The incumbent must devote his whole time and attention to the duties of his office. He is liable to removal, during his term of office for misconduct, or for neglect of or incapacity for his duties on the votes of not less than two-thirds of the Councillors present at the meeting of the Corporation.

5. Applicants should have knowledge of Municipal Engineering in all its branches, including Drainage, Roads and Buildings, Lighting, Electricity, and be able to supervise the various departments employed in the Engineering works of a large city.

6. If, as is probable, the selected candidate is taken on the permanent establishment of the Municipality, he will be eligible for pension under the Pension Rules of the Bombay Municipality, information regarding which and regarding leave rules can be obtained on a reference to the undersigned in Bombay or to Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1.

7. Applicants should state the minimum initial salary (in Rupees) within the limits abovementioned which they are willing to accept.

8. Applications, which should be accompanied by "copies only" of testimonials and certificates of age and physical fitness, should be addressed to the undersigned, and forwarded as follows:—

(a) By applicants in Europe: to the care of Mr. W. D. Sheppard, C.I.E., Member of the Council of India, 16, St. James Square, London, S. W. 1., so as to reach him not later than 15th October 1919.

(b) By other applicants: to the Municipal Office in Bombay, so as to reach the undersigned not later than the 1st November 1919.

R. P. MASANI,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1919. 4508

---

### THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office in Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 29th day of September, 1919 at 3-30 p.m. (Standard Time) for the transaction of the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited statements of Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1919.
2. To declare a dividend.
3. To confirm the appointments of Messrs. Narottam Morarjee, Trieumdas Dharamsi Morarjee, F. E. Dinshaw and Madhavji Dharamsi Morarjee, as Directors of the Company.
4. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
5. To confirm the extra remuneration to be paid to the Auditors for the extra work of audit and double stock-taking in connection with the Company's accounts under report.
6. To increase the remuneration of the Directors from Rs. 30 to Rs. 50.
7. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919, to TUESDAY, the 21st October, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

Tamarind Lane, Fort. 4853

---

### THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LTD.

#### NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Morarjee Goculdas Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 3-45 p.m. (S.T.) to transact the following business:—

To substitute the following in place of Clause III of Article 99 of the Articles of Association of the Company. "To deposit the funds of the Company in one or more of the local Joint Stock Banks, as may be thought proper, either in current account or by way of fixed deposits at interest, provided that at no time such deposits shall exceed the principal sum of Rupees Four Lakhs with liberty to renew and vary such deposits with the same or other Banks, and that they be and are also authorised, whenever they think fit, to invest all or any sum or sums of money belonging to the Company either in Government Promissory Notes, or Port Trust Bonds, or Debentures or War Loans, or War Bonds or any other loans which may be issued hereafter by Government, and in Government Treasury Bills with power to them to vary such investments for any such securities at their discretion."

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MORARJEE GOCULDAS & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.

4854

---

### FOR SALE.

AVAILABLE for sale 1202 shares of The Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., Lahore, of the Face Value of Rs. 100 each, paid up as per details below—

| | No. of Shares. | Amount called for per share. | Paid up amount. | Face Value. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Rs. | Rs. |
| 1. | 229 | 10 per cent. | 2,290 | 22,900 |
| 2. | 973 | 20 ,, | 19,460 | 97,300 |
| Total | 1,202 | | 21,750 | 1,20,200 |

The likely buyers should kindly communicate their highest offer to the undersigned by the 7th September, 1919.

B. P.

Care of Mr. K. C. Vidyarthi,
Chamberlain Road, Lahore.

4906

---

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

# THE VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

(Registered Under The Indian Companies' Act, 1913.)

| | |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL .. .. .. .. | Rs. 3,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. .. .. .. | Rs. 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL TO BE CALLED UP .. .. .. | Rs. 30,00,000 |

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| SIR JAMSETJI JEEBHOY, BART | (Chairman of The Bank of Bombay and Director of The Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Co., Ltd.) |
| SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, KT. | (Advocate, High Court, Bombay). |
| SIR HUKAMCHAND SARUPCHAND, KT. | (Banker Merchant and Mill-owner). |
| COWASJI JEHANGIR (Junior), Esq. | (President of The Bombay Municipal Corporation, Merchant and Mill-owner). |
| RAHIMTULLA CURRIMBHOY, Esq. | (Director of The Bank of India Ltd., Partner of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons, Ltd. Merchants and Mill-owners). |
| C. M. ROSS, Esq. | (Late Manager of "The Royal Insurance Co., Ltd., Now Managing Partner of Messrs. Mathuradas & Co., Insurance Department). |
| KIKABHOY PREMCHAND, Esq, | (Senior Partner of Messrs. Premchand Roychand & Sons, Brokers.) |
| J. C. SETALVAD Esq. | (Ex-Officio.) |

### BANKERS:

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

### SOLICITORS:

Messrs. PAYNE & Co.

### AUDITORS:

Messrs. A. F. FERGUSON & Co. (Chartered Accountants L.L.)

### MANAGING AGENTS:

J. C. SETALVAD & Co.

### REGISTERED OFFICE:

113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPANY WILL COMMENCE FIRE AND MARINE BUSINESS SHORTLY.

ALLICATIONS FOR AGENCIES FROM INFLUENTIAL PARTIES WILL BE CONSIDERED BY THE BOARD.

---

# THE UNIVERSAL FIRE & GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Ltd.

(Registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1913).

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL .. .. .. .. | Rs. 1,00,00,000. |
| CAPITAL TO BE CALLED UP .. .. .. | Rs. 25,00,000. |

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| RAMESHVERDAS B. BIRLA, ESQ. | Shivnarayan Baldev & Co. Merchant, and Banker. |
| UMAR SOBHANI, ESQ., | Haji Mohomed Haji Esmail & Co., Merchant and Mill-Owner. |
| HISEINBHAI ABDULABHAI LALJI, ESQ. | Abdullabhai Jamabhai Lalji & Co., Merchant, and Mill-Owner. |
| KASSONDAS DHARAMSEY SUNDERDAS, ESQ. | of Karsondas Moolji Jetha. Merchant. |
| LACHHMANDAS HARKHCHAND DAGA, ESQ. | Munim Raibahadur Balsilal Abirchand. |
| MANIBHAI DALPATBHAI, ESQ. | Jagabhai Dalpatbhai & Co., Banker, and Mill-Agent. |
| MOTILAL KANJI, ESQ. | Merchant. |
| KESHAVLAL H. SETALVAD, ESQ. | Ex-Officio. |

### MANAGING AGENTS.

M. KANJI & Co.
25-29, CHURCHGATE STREET.

The Company will commence business shortly.

---

### NOTICE.

OUR Mr. RANG BIHARI LAL will be in Bombay up to the 30th instant and will be glad to see gentlemen or firms desiring business connections, appointment of agents or representatives or any other service at Delhi, on their kindly writing to him, c/o The Imperial Flour and Oil Mills Co., 2, Tanks, Bombay, MAHARAJA LAL & SONS, Sole Agents to the Gramophone Co., Ltd., for Delhi Province, Seedsmen and General Commission Agents, Delhi.

4943

---

### NOTICE.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from 3rd to 6th October, 1919, both days inclusive.

4988

---

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

**(Under authorisation of the Government of India.)**

# THE Mohini Mills, Ld.

## KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

**(Registered under the Indian Company's Act VI of 1882.)**

This Company was incorporated as a Public Limited Liability Company under the Indian Company's Act VI, 1882, in 1908 with a nominal Capital of Rs. 1,50,000 divided into 6,000 shares of Rs. 25 each. The Capital of the Company was increased to Rs. 2,00,000 in 1910 and further to Rs. 3,00,000 in 1918. To set up a Spinning Department and make an addition to the number of looms with a view to increase the outturn, the Capital of the Company has now been raised to Rs. 15,00,000 for which a license from the Government of India under the Indian Company's Act of 1918, has been obtained.

## CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

**Divided into 12,000 original shares of Rs. 25 each (all subscribed) and 1,20,000 shares of Rs. Ten each all ranking "pari passu." Of these 40,000 shares have already been privately subscribed and 30,000 shares have been reserved for original shareholders, leaving 50,000 shares which are offered to the public for subscription at par. The new shares will participate in the dividend on the profits from the additional works which are in progress and expected to be completed by next year.**

**Shares of the value of Rs. 10 each payable as follows:—**

**Rs. 2-8 with application, Rs. 2-8 on allotment, and the balance as and when required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less than two months after allotment.**

#### DIRECTORS.

1. S. R. Das, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Calcutta.
2. S. N. Sarkar, Esq., (of Messrs. Kerr, Tarruck and Co.), Calcutta.
3. A. K. Ghose, Esq., Bar-at-Law, Secretary and Director, Mica Mining and Manufacturing Co., Ld., Director, Indian Farmers' Co., Ld., Calcutta.
4. Babu Mohini Mohan Chakravarti (Founder of the Mills and of Messrs. Chakravarti Sons and Co.), Retired Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kushtia.
5. Babu Nripendra Narayan Roy Chaudhuri, Kushtia.
6. Babu Chandramoy Sanyal, B.L. Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation Limited, Kushtia.
7. Babu Tara Pada Majumdar, Chairman Kushtia Municipality, Managing Director Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld., Director Kushtia Deshiya Bhandar, Ld. Kushtia.
8. Babu Purna Chandra Roy, Director, Kushtia Deshya Bhander Ld.
9. Babu Kumud Behary Nandi, Asstt. Managing Director, Kumarkhali Banking Corporation, Ld.

#### SOLICITORS:

MESSRS. MORGAN AND CO.
1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

#### BROKERS.

MESSRS. N. L. ROY AND CO.
2, ROYAL EXCHANGE PLACE, CALCUTTA.

#### BANKERS:

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED, CALCUTTA

#### MANAGING AGENTS.

MESSRS. CHAKRAVARTI, SONS AND CO.

#### AUDITORS:

MESSRS. VINEY AND THURSTON,
6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

#### OFFICES

2, BOW BAZAR ST., CALCUTTA and
KUSHTIA, BENGAL.

The Mohini Mills have served the people of the country for nearly 10 years now with a devotion which need not be recapitulated. The high quality and excellence of production of these Mills are well-known and the successful management of them has obtained the highest approbation of both the people and the Government whose representative Mr. J. A. L. Swan, I.C.S. sometimes Private Secretary to his Excellency the Governor and lately the Secretary to Government, in his Memorandum of the Industrial Survey of the Province observed in the year 1914 that "One of the most successful of these is the Mohini Mills at Kushtia. It was started with Bengali Capital and is under Bengali management. It is a small concern with a paid up Capital of Rs. 1,65,000 and has a maximum outturn and about 500 pairs of Dhotees and Sarees a day. For the last two years it has paid a dividend of 5 per cent."

The Mohini Mills have since then paid substantial dividends year by year and have increased the rate thereof until a dividend of 12 per cent was paid at the close of the last year. Between 1912 and 1918 the mills have paid the following dividends:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1912.. .. .. | .. 5 per cent. |
| 1913.. .. .. | .. 5 per cent. |
| 1914.. .. .. | .. nil.* |
| 1915.. .. .. | .. nil.* |
| 1916.. .. .. | .. 4 per cent.* |
| 1917.. .. .. | .. 6 per cent. |
| 1918.. .. .. | ..12 per cent. |

*(The great war having been declared just before the Pujahs, the sale of piece goods was much affected. Merchants were refused the usual credit, the Company suffered loss for low production on account of the short time work introduced to avoid over-production and to keep the factory running with the stock of yarn on hand, and fresh supply from England was cut short owing to shipping difficulties. Added to these the company had to count interest on heavy stock to clear which considerable expenses had to be incurred. The absence of a finishing machine also contributed its share of depression on the mills. Losses incurred on all these accounts had to be made up in the year 1915 and partly from the surplusses in the subsequent years.

These have hitherto been only a weaving concern working with 107 looms turning out about 500 pairs of 'Dhotees' and 'Sarees' a day. Transport difficulties in the past have considerably hampered the business of the Mills. The supply of yarn can not be said to have ever been regular and was in fact held up for months, from time to time, during the last 5 years. With a view to avoid these difficulties in the future and to make the mills completely self-feeding and self-reliant the Company have under expert advice resolved to set up machineries for the spinning of yarn out of Indian and Egyptian Cotton for use in the Mills and to add a large number of looms to the existing number (128) to enable the mills to increase its outturn so as to keep a ready supply of Mohini Mills' dhotees and sarees of which there is always an unfailing and overgrowing demand in the market both in and out of the province.

The result of the work done by the Mohini Mills in the past is a matter of common knowledge and has proved conclusively that Bengal can do what Bombay has done and experience tells us that the textile industry if taken up in right earnest and conducted on thorough business line has a future in this province more promising than it has been in the Western Presidency by reason of the moist and humid climate of Bengal being more suitable for cotton weaving and spinning than that of Bombay where mills have got to be artificially humidified often at great cost.

It is expected that with these additions the mills should be enabled to make larger divisible profits than it has hithereto done.

Messrs Chakravarti, Sons and Co., the Managing Agents of the Mills, are well-known in the Commercial world and have managed these mills ever since their inception and the directors have every confidence that they will fully satisfy the public by their efficient management contributing to the further prosperity of the Company.

*Copies of Application forms will be had from the Offices, Bank and Brokers and from Messsrs. Vadilal Coorji & Co., 60, Morarji Goculdas Market Kalbadevi, Bombay.*

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

### NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of 200 to 225 pairs of bullocks of 12-2 hands and upwards will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B. T.), on WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1919.

2. Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued free of charge to any one deputed to receive them by the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

SORAB C. HORMUSJEE,
Ag. Executive Health Officer.

Public Health Department,
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

5068

---

### NOTICE.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO INDUSTRIAL INDIVIDUAL OR INDIAN CHIEF TO BUY A TWO-STORIED HOUSE WITH VACANT LAND AT POONA CITY.

AUCTION SALE AT POONA.

UNDER INSTRUCTIONS from Mr. Mahomed Ali Musaji, owner, a most commodious two-storied House with inner vacant land No. 269, situated at Shanwar Peith, Poona City, formerly occupied by the Maharashtra Metal Factory; South-North length 260 feet and breadth including walls 78 feet and the ½ adjoining House No. 260, well and vacant land length 134 and breadth 76 feet (six cast iron posts will be sold separately), will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION ON SUNDAY, the 12th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. on the abovesaid property—premises—at Poona City.

For further description, conditions, deeds, papers, etc., etc., apply to the undersigned:—

LUDHA EBRAHIM & Co.,
Auctioneers,
East Street, Poona

5004

---

### MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY,

THE MATHERAN STEAM TRAMWAY is now opened for all descriptions of traffic, except horses and carriages.

2. Refreshment and Retiring Rooms have been opened at Matheran Station, application for accommodation in the Retiring Rooms should be made to the Manager, Messrs. Brandon and Co., Victoria Terminus and Matheran Station.

3. The following will be the revised train service with effect from the 1st October, 1919:—

| | | 3 Down.<br>H. M. | 5 Down.<br>H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Neral | Dep. | 10 10 | 16 30 |
| Matheran | Arr. | 11 45 | 18 5 |

| | | 2 Up.<br>H. M. | 4 Up.<br>H. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Matheran | Dep. | 8 0 | 14 0 |
| Neral | Arr. | 9 30 | 15 30 |

W. ALEXANDER,
Acting General Traffic Manager,
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

4984

---

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

(Incorporated in England.)

WEEKLY HOMEWARD EXPRESS WITH MAILS AND PASSENGERS FROM CALCUTTA TO BOMBAY (BALLARD PIER).

IN conjunction with the Weekly Homeward Mail Steamer a Weekly Postal Express Train carrying a limited number of First Class Passengers has been arranged leaving Howrah on Thursdays and arriving Bombay on Saturdays, but this is subject to alterations and will be determined by the actual date on which the Steamer sails.

2. The timings over this system will be as under:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Howrah | Dep. | 18-0 |
| Jubbulpore | Arr. | 13-36 |
| | Dep. | 13-56 |
| Narsinghpur | Dep. | 15-30 |
| Gadarvada | Dep. | 16-38 |
| Sohagpur | Dep. | 18-3 |
| Itarsi | Dep. | 19-15 |
| Harda | Dep. | 20-35 |
| Khandwa | Dep. | 22-33 |
| Bhusaval | Dep. | 0-26 |
| Chalisgaon | Dep. | 2-33 |
| Manmad | Dep. | 4-12 |
| Nasik | Dep. | 5-18 |
| Igatpuri | Dep. | 6-20 |
| Kasara | Dep. | 7-8 |
| Kalyan | Dep. | 8-25 |
| Ballard Pier | Arr. | 10-0 |

3. Passengers from stations between Jubbulpore and Bombay, desiring to travel by this train should make application to the Station Master, Jubbulpore, at least 48 hours before the due departure of the train from Jubbulpore. The Station Master, Jubbulpore, will allot seats if available strictly in accordance with priority of application.

4. The luggage of Passengers by this train should be labelled for Ballard Pier, Bombay.

5. A Restaurant Car will be provided, throughout the journey.

W. ALEXANDER,
Ag. General Traffic Manager,

Bombay, 8th September, 1919.

4515

---

### BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE BANK will be CLOSED on SATURDAY, the 4th proximo, that day being a Public Holiday (Dussera), under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer,

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

4999

---

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the SHAREHOLDERS of the Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., that the Allotment Letters tendered by them with the payment of the amount due by them on allotment have been duly checked, and are now ready for delivery along with the receipts for the allotment money paid by them duly signed by the Agents. Those who have not taken delivery of their Allotment Letters and Allotment Receipts are hereby requested to do the same in exchange of the temporary Allotment Receipts duly endorsed by them on the back either in person or by a responsible Agent authorised in writing from the Share Department of the above Company located on the third floor, Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on any day Sundays and Holidays excepted between 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co..
Agents.

4939

---

### NOTICE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS ON PEDDER ROAD, CUMBALLA HILL (OPEN TO THE SEA).

RARE OPPORTUNITY to secure a desirable site in one of the best and healthiest Residential localities of convenient size at a moderate price.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell the undermentioned Building Plots by Public Auction on the premises.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All these six pieces or parcels of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure, subsequently redeemed, containing by admeasurement from 1,700 to 2,800 square yards or thereabouts, bearing New Survey Nos. 7094 and 2/7095, situate at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, near the bungalow of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla (some of which also abut on the New Public Road running parallel to Pedder Road) and which Plots are particularly delineated on the plan of the estate, which can be seen at the Rooms of the Auctioneers, at Apollo Street, and at the Offices of Taraporewalla and Bharucha, Architects, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, and Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Solicitors, at 121, Esplanade Road.

For plans and particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Vendor, at their Office at 121, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

4845

---

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE HEREBY IS GIVEN that Mr. CHANDULAL MANECKLAL SHROFF, who was until recently in the employ of our clients, Messrs. S. SPINNER and Co., has left the service. The Public are warned against making any payment to or having any dealings with the said Mr. Chandulal Manecklal Shroff on behalf of our clients, Messrs. S. Spinner and Co.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Attorneys for Messrs. S. Spinner & Co.

5005

---

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client, who is a sub-purchaser, has contracted to purchase from DARASHA ARDESHER COOPER, of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant, who in his turn has agreed to purchase from Hassam Neherally Vazir, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, the following property particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of sale, mortgage, gift, lease, lien, trust, possession, inheritance or otherwise howsoever, should make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 14, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same (if any) shall be deemed to have been waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, of which Bai Bachubai Nowroji Batliwalla and Bai Soonabai Minocheher Vakil are the present Fazandars, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Haines Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 333 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 48 (40) and Street No. 48 M.M., and being portion of land bearing Collector's Old No. 91, New No. 13597 and New Survey No. 3422, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by Fazandari Road, on or towards the West by the Road and beyond that by the Mahalaxmi Station, on or towards the North by the property of Jamsedji Kanjibhai Desai and on or towards the South by the property of Hajibhoy Haji Vazir.

Bombay, dated this 27th day of September, 1919.

JEHANGIR GULABBHAI & BILIMORIA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5016

---

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai DHANBAIJI COOVERJI DOCTOR, of Vile Parle, Parsee inhabitant, has contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties or any of them by way of sale, mortgage, lien, lease, trust, possession, gift, will, inheritance or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those pieces or parcels of land or ground situate, lying and being at Vile Parle, in Salsette Taluka, Thana District, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under the following numbers, that is to say:—

| Survey No. | Pot No. | Falni No. | Area A. | Area G. | Assessment, Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 197 | 12 | 0 | | ¾ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, | 14 | 0 | | 2½ | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| ,, | 25 | 0 | | 1¾ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, | 13 | 0 | | 1¾ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, | 24 | 0 | | 6¼ | 0 | 5 | 6 |
| ,, | 13 | 0 | | 1¾ | 0 | 1 | 6 |
| ,, | 16 | 0 | | 7½ | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| 191 | 12 | 0 | | ½ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| ,, | 16 | 0 | | 2¼ | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| ,, | 18 | 0 | | 2¾ | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| ,, | 22 | 0 | | 14 | | | |

Dated this 27th day of September, 1919.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5002

---

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. S. B. RODRIGUES has consented to sell the undermentioned properties to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, lease, trust, lien, possession, gift, will, inheritance or otherwise, howsoever, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within fourteen days, from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL those pieces or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Mulgaon Condivli in Salsette Taluka, Thana District, and in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana, under the following numbers, that is to say:—

| Survey No. | Pot No. | Falni No. | Area A. | Area G. | Assessment. Rs. | as. | ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 1¼ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | 17 | 0 | | 13½ | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 8 | 7 | 0 | | 12 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 9 | 0 | | 7½ | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 12 | 1 | 0 | | 6¼ | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 14 | 1 | 0 | | 11 | 2 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 8 | 0 | | 10¼ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 13 | 0 | | 17¾ | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 15 | 0 | | 1¼ | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| ,, | 0 | 1 | | 1 | Kharaba | | |
| ,, | 0 | 2 | | ¾ | ,, | | |
| 63 | 7 | 0 | | 11½ | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 0 | 3 | | 1¼ | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| 14 | 4 | 0 | | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| ,, | 9 | 0 | | 14½ | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 15 | 6 | 0 | | 2 | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 24 | 0 | | 2¾ | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| 16 | 6 | 0 | | 2¼ | 0 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 8 | 0 | | 7¼ | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| ,, | 22 | 0 | | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| | | | 3 | 15¾ | 28 | 1 | 0 |

Dated this 27th day of September, 1919.

SURVEYOR & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5001

---

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that DADABHOY JAMSHEDJI MISTRI, of Bombay, has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in, or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement, or otherwise is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us in our office, No. 14 K., Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,071 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Nos. 17010 and 17075, and New Survey No. 2/54 and 54A, and bounded on the East, partly by the Lady Jamsetjee Road, and partly by a passage beyond which is the Custom Chawkey and partly by ground of the Bombay Port Trust, bearing New Survey No. 58; on the West by Government land in the occupation of the Police; on the North, partly by the said Lady Jamsetjee Road, partly by the passage aforesaid, partly by the said ground of the Bombay Port Trust, and partly by the Government ground bearing New Survey No. 55, on which is a bungalow occupied by the Police Inspector; on the South, partly by land bearing New Survey No. 1/54, in charge of the Customs Preventive Department, and partly by land bearing New Survey No. L.A./54, in the occupation of Pestanjee Eduljee Dharwar, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, under G Ward No. 5150 and Street No. 478 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the Vendor and his tenants.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1919.

MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

4987

---

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

WITH reference to the advertisements appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" Newspaper of 26th September, 1919, over the signature of Mr. N. C. Dalal as Attorney for Mr. Chandulal Maneklal Shroff, Notice is hereby given that Mr. Chandulal Maneklal Shroff was never a partner in the firm of our clients, Messrs. S. SPINNER and Co. The said notice has been given maliciously to injure the business of our client, the said Messrs. S. Spinner and Co., which business is being and will be carried on as heretofore.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1919.

MEHTA DALPATRAM & LALJEE,
Attorneys for Messrs. S. Spinner and Co.

5006

---

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. CHARLES ALEXANDER KYTE and Mrs. GRACE HARRIET RACHEL EDWARDS have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients.

Any person or persons having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien easement or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, situate at Bell Lane, Cama Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the same will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement and dwelling house or bungalow standing thereon, situate, lying and being near the Flag Staff Hill at Worli, in the Island and Town of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,125 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 667, New No. 4625 and New Survey No. 3226A, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 439 (3) and Street No. 341B, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the Cleveland Road, on or towards the North and West by the property of Khemji Assur Virji and on or towards the South by the Chapel of the Reverend Braz Fernandis.

Dated this 26th day of September, 1919.

JEHANGIR MEHTA & SOMJI,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

5010

---

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament with a Codicil thereto of SHA TALAKSI DANJI alias TULLOCKSEY DHUNJI alias TALKSHI DUNJI, late of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant .................................. Deceased.

RATANSHI TALAKSHI, of Bombay, Jain Bania Hindu Inhabitant, a merchant, residing at Bhendy Bazar, outside the Fort of Bombay, the sole executor named in the said Will and Codicil of the said deceased .................................. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this twenty-third day of September in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred and nineteen, and in the tenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) D. N. D. KHANDALAWALLA.
The 23rd day of September, 1919.
(Sd.) Messrs. JAMSEDJI RUSTOMJI & DEVIDAS,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

5014

---

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai RAKHIABAI, wife of Abdulla Abdul Rahim, and the said ABDULLA ABDUL RAHIM, Trustees of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 31st day of July, 1915, have contracted with our client, for the absolute sale to him free from all claims and incumbrances, of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof, by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residence, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent Tenure land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Gola Lane, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward Nos. 2563 and 2564 and Street Nos. 26 and 28, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 471 and 493, New Nos. 5557 and 5593, Old Survey Nos. 1164 and 1163, New Survey Nos. 8832 and 8833, and bounded as follows:—i.e. to say, on or towards the East by the property of Damania Bhavsar Community, on or towards the West by Gola Lane, on or towards the North by the property of Byramji Edulji Sunawala and on or towards the South by King's Lane, and which said premises have been in the occupation of the Vendor's tenants.

Dated this 27th day of September, 1919.

BHAISHANKER KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

5012

---

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS

Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following special rate:—

ONE ANNA PER WORD.

Minimum charge for each advertisement is Re. 1.

PAYMENT IN ADVANCE.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required as a guarantee of good faith.

BOX NUMBER DEPARTMENT.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses divulged will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. . . Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for by the Advertiser. One anna to be reckoned for the figures.

Names and address of Advertisers will not be divulged to enquirers, who must answer advertisements by letter.

Advertisers are requested to note that the Company does not undertake to send replies to advertisements, these can be had at the Office only on production of the Voucher given with each advertisement between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

Replies to advertisements should be addressed Box number . . . . Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietors, GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 16 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINE, Rs. 14 per 3 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

STORM—No storm can last for ever and so the war must come to an end. If you wish to dispose of your Motor Car or a Carriage and Horse, now is the time to realise the highest price by sending it to MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Plenty of accommodation and fine showrooms.

5,000 EMPIRE TYPEWRITERS, supplied to H. M.'s Government. No. 1 Model Rs. 250, No. 2 Model Rs. 330, Catalogue from Empire Typewriter Agency, Fort, Bombay. Managing Proprietors, A. B. KAPADIA and F. J. DAVAR.

## MOTORS & ACCESSORIES.

NOTICE TO FORD OWNERS—If you are thinking of insuring your Ford, please communicate with us as we can offer you specially low terms on insurance of Ford Cars. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), Ltd., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 767. Telegram "Autoford."

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An Experienced LADY DOCTOR for Bantva Zenana Hospital. Apply with copies of certificates to the SECRETARY, Anjuman-a-Himayatul Islam, Bantva (Kathiawar) J. S. Ry., stating pay and age. 4871

WANTED—A fast TYPIST, knowing English Correspondence preferred. Apply sharp to Box No. 212, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4977

WANTED—An experienced SALESMAN for Hardware, Glassware, Hosiery, Chemicals, Sundries and Bunder Lines. (2) a MEHTAJI, experienced in Gujarati and English Accounts. Apply Box No. 205, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4948

WANTED—An EUROPEAN RESIDENTIAL GOVERNESS of cheerful disposition in a Mahomedan family, residing at Malabar Hill. Music essential. A good needle woman preferred. Apply Box No. 198, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4896

WANTED—Competent SECRETARY, conversant with the formation, organisation and management of the office of a Spinning and Weaving Limited Co. Apply to Box No. 207, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4952

WANTED.—Competent ACCOUNTANT, CASHIER and CLERKS for a Spinning and Weaving Limited Co. Security from Accountant and Cashier each Rs. 2,000. Apply to Box No. 208, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4953

WANTED—A DEMONSTRATOR to assist in teaching Science students in Physics and Chemistry. Pay up to Rs. 75, according to qualifications. Apply with particulars of Academic qualifications, age, previous experience, etc., to SHIV NARAIN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary, Committee of Management, Hindu College, Delhi. 4960

WANTED—A PROFESSOR of English with History and Philosophy as second strong subjects. Salary Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 250 with contribution to the Provident Fund. Only 1st and 2nd Class M.A.'s and others with previous experience need apply. Application with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, together with particulars of age, previous experience, etc., should be sent before 6th October, 1919, to SHIV NARAIN, Esq., B.A., LL.B., Honorary Secretary, Committee of Management, Hindu College, Delhi. 4959

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—COMPOUNDERS. Apply personally SORABJI P. GHANDHI & SONS, No. 6, Princess Street, Juma Masjid, Bombay. 4944

WANTED.—Smart SHORTHAND-TYPISTS (lady preferred). Apply at once stating speed, salary required, to Box No. 181, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4852

WANTED—A competent BILL CLERK for a Solicitor's Office. Salary Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 according to qualifications. Apply Box No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4963

WANTED AT ONCE—Competent EUROPEAN CONFECTIONER, who can take entire charge of a Confectionery and Catering business in United Provinces. Please state previous experience and salary wanted to BALAPERSHAD & SONS, Lucknow. 4601

WANTED—GUJARATI MATRICULATES or UNDERGRADUATE CLERKS, knowing Gujarati Accounts to work in Cloth shop. Apply Box No. 219, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5011

N old established English firm require a man with some home experience to manage their Piecegoods Department. A demobilized territorial might be suitable. Apply with copies of testimonials and state salary expected to Box No. 195, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4802

WANTED—A very competent man to take charge of Cash Business Department in a firm of Share and Stock brokers. Only persons having thorough experience and fully conversant with the nature of work need apply, stating salary required and furnishing references and copies of testimonials to Box No. 187, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4879

## WANTED.

WANTED—A MOTOR GARAGE near Chowpaty or Gamdevi. Apply Box No. 180, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4851

WANTED—One BOILER, secondhand, size about 24ft. by 6ft. by 6in., pressure 125 to 150 lbs.; also one PUMPING ENGINE for Press. KATARSINGH, Sindh-Punjab Hindu Hotel, Sitaram Building, Bombay.

WANTED.—One complete PRINTING PRESS in working order for immediate delivery. Apply with full particulars to MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co., 36, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay. 5009

WANTED—One OFFICE BLOCK, free ventilated, on the first floor, in the vicinity of Apollo Street, Hornby Road, Medows and Church Gate Street, possessing a water pipe and a latrine. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 218, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5003

## FOR SALE

FOR SALE—CEMENT, Gillingham Hand Brand. Apply P. O. Box 432, Bombay. 4961

FOR SALE—C. I. English gutters suitable for Mill roofs. Apply for the particulars to the RIPON ROAD IRON FOUNDRY, near Parsi Statue, Bombay No. 8. 4997

FOR SALE—A valuable PLOT of LAND, measuring about 2,775 square yards, on Cadell Road, Mahim. Apply RAMRAO LUXMAN SHIVALKAR, Toddy Shop, Matunga. 4932

A Seven-seater "FIAT" CAR, 16/20 ho.-p., latest 1917 model, little used, excellent condition, fitted with up-to-date accessories. Price Rs. 13,000. No brokers. Apply Box No. 206, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4951

FOR SALE.—One DE DION MOTOR CAR 2 Seater with Dickey Seat. 10 H.P. single cylinder side gear control newly painted and thoroughly overhauled. Price Rs. 2,000. Apply K. H. E., c/o "Bombay Chronicle."

FOR SALE—Kirchners Verticle Band Saw with six 1in.—2in. diameter Saws Rs. 3,000, almost new; inspection invited; one Planner, Engines. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 5000

FOR SALE—Tweedales and Smalleys Weft SPINDLES, 5in. Lift, 7/8in. Wharve, about 900 for immediate delivery, also Spindles of other makes FOR SALE. Apply MAJMUNDAR SAVUR & Co., 36, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. 4996

FOR SALE—One Harley Davidson MOTOR CYCLE and SIDE-CAR, 7-9 H.P., 1917 Model, lately overhauled and in good condition; complete with tools, etc. Owner going abroad. Price Rs. 1,700. Apply Box No. 100, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

ECONOMY plus Satisfaction is what you get by buying your Stationery from us. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

LADIES do you sketch? We have received a fresh consignment of drawing instruments, papers, inks, colours, etc. Ask for list. BOMBAY STATIONERY MART, Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay. M

MATRICULATION S. S. L. C., INTERMEDIATE MATRICULATION English History 1485-1914, 112 pp. As. 8. INTERMEDIATE English History 400 pp. Re. 1 and As. 14. Both by Prof. Anandan, B.A., L.T., of M. Christian College. Excellent Hand books. Apply to ANANDA CHANDRA SEKKER BROS., Calicut. 4725

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### GANDHI & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MAHIM AGAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th October, 1919, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property on the premises by order of Mr. Bapalal Maneklal Madhiwala, the mortgagee, and in exercise of the power of sale reserved to the said mortgagee under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 15th day of August, 1918, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Dwarkadas Jagmohandas and Co., the mortgagors.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or part situate, lying and being at Curmalwadi or Panthirim Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,460 square yards as per Collector's Bill and 3,508 square yards or thereabouts by actual measurement and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 572, New No. 4486, Old Survey No. 486, New Survey No. 1/1841 and registered in the Books of the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 3369 (1), 3369 (2), 3369 (3), 3370, 3371 and Street Nos. 833, 833A, 833B, 834-835 and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Shamrao Pandurang, on or towards the West by the property of Kashinath Damodharji Joshi, on or towards the South by the property of Sadanand Trimbackji and on or towards the North by the Public Road and the Oart of Nicolas Francis Dias.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Matubhai Jamietram and Madan. Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 200 BAGS LENSEED (BROWN AND BOLD).

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction by order of Thacker Kalidas Naranji Mukadam of Sheth Mulchand Sobhagmal at the godown of Sheth Kalidas Naranji Argaib road and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thacker Velji Sunderji:—

200 bags Linseed (Brown and bold) Ready.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 CASES POPLIN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI & Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the bailing press of Dossa Musa, Vithalwadi by order of Messrs. Madanji Mohanji & Co., and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Thacker Mathuradas Morarji:—

4 cases Poplin No. 1500 Soka coloured.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1919.

### J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3408.

AUCTION SALE ON FRIDAY the 3RD OCTOBER, 1919, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.).

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are intrusted to sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of October, 1919, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Paper Currency Office, [illegible] floor, Meadows Street, Fort, very valuable teak and blackwood household furnitures, etc., comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, dinner waggons, dumbwaiters meat-safe, rich glass and porcelainware, fancy teapoy, marble top tables, tepestry upholstered suite, glass silver cabinets, sweet-toned cottage piano by Collard & Campbell file English cabinets, bedsteads, clothes and gown presses, chest of drawars, dressing cabinets, handsome almyrahs handsome cabinets, rich Persian carpets, roll top writing tables, book cases, carved blackwood chiffoniers, teapoys and tables, dressing and wash-hand tables, chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, refrigerator ice box, chairs, cooking utensils, garden flower pots, etc., etc.,

The property of J. J. Latta, Esq., of Paper Currency Office and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1919.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 26 TONS BEST ENGLISH SOFT SOAP AND UNSERVICEABLE MEDICAL STORES.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co., are instructed by the Medical Store-keeper to Government to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY MONDAY, 29th September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the Medical Store Depot, Bellassis Road opposite Byculla Club.

A quantity of about 26 tons Best English Soft Soap and Unserviceable Medical Stores.

AUCTION SALE OF 50 BALES TATA MILLS GREY DHOOTIES.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 6th October, 1919, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Mulji Jetha Market, Dharamraj Gali in the shop of Seth Nethuram Ramnarayen, by order of The Tata Mills, Ltd., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. V. Pappiah [illegible] Bros. of Bangalore, the following [illegible] goods:—

10 Bales, Tata Mills Grey Dhooties Cypher No. 1405 inch 40 by 5¾ yards in each 150 pieces.

20 Bales, Tata Mills Grey Dhooties Cypher No. 1445 inch. 44 by 6¾ yards in each 150 pieces.

20 Bales, Tata Mills Grey Dhooties Cypher No. 1475 inch 47 by 7¾ yards in each 150 pieces.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay. 29th Sept., 1919.

### MR. RICHARD & CO.'S SAELS.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. RICHARD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Ordnance Ammunition Dump at the Grain Depot, Mazagon, on MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S. T.), by order of Captain C. H. B. Rix, Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay:—

Thirteen thousand bags of unserviceable cotton and woollen clothing, consisting of great coats, warm suits, shirts, socks, puggrees, pyjamas, haversacks, pugrees, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. shall be required at the time of sale.

RICHARD & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 26th September, 1919.

## SALE BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.
No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED PARCELS AND LUGGAGE VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Under instructions from the G.I.P. Railway Company and in accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX of 1890, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, MONADY, the 29th instant, and THURSDAY, the 2nd October and FRIDAY, the 3rd October, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the above address, the following unclaimed parcels and luggage consisting of reels of gold thread, indigo, crude oil, one case brushes, secuted oil, twist, one bale C P goods, hockey sticks, English medicines, pugrees, saffron, country drugs, gas cylinders, sewing machine and stand, stockings, glass bangles, haberdeshary, two cases of syrups, old clothing, brass and copperware, 50 bags of clothing, one iron-wheel, boxes and trunks, shoes, leather, grain, umbrellas etc., etc.

Cash will be required at the time of sale.

IMPORTANT TO RAILWAYS, HARDWARE MERCHANTS, MILLS AND SHIP-CHANDLERS.

AUCTION SALE of American Steel Hoops, Steel Round Bars and Soft Steel Rods.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, on account of the National Provintial and Union Bank of England, and under instructions from their local Agents, the following:—

4,285 bundles American steel hoops, ¾ inches by 20, P. W. G., by 29 feet long, 108 tons.

781 bundles American steel round bars, 3/16 inches by 12 feet, about 36½ tons.

500 bundles American soft steel rods, ¼ inch by 12, about 27½ tons.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of auctioning goods and the balance to be paid, and the delivery taken from the Port Trust warehouses within 4 days from the date of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 BALES BLEACHED STRIPED TWILLS.

On THURSDAY, the 2nd October, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at the baling press opposite the gate of the Dharamrajgully at Champagully, Mulji Jetha Market by order of Seth Jamnadas Vasanji Manji and on account and at the risk of Bhut Damodar Purshottam of Chickalgully.

10 bales bleached striped Twills, No. 12700, 24 yds.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1919.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.)

IMPORTANT TO WOOLLEN AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS MERCHANTS, MILLINERY DEALERS AND OTHERS.

SALE of the Whole of the Stock-in-Trade, Goodwill and Outstanding of the Firms of Messrs. Haroon Ayub and Co. and of Messrs. Ayub Aboo Baker and Co., at Jakaria Musjid.

High Court.
Suit No. 2069 of 1919.

Bai Fatmabai, widow of Ayub Hajee Jaffer, .................... Plaintiff.
Haroon Hajee Jaffer and Aboo Baker Hajee Jaffer. .................... Defendants.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will by order of Messrs. Haroon Hajee Jaffer and Aboo Baker Hajee Jaffer, the Receivers appointed in the above suit, and pursuant to the power of sale granted to them, sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1919, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), at the shop of Haroon Ayub, 284, Jakaria Muslid:—

The whole of the stock-in-trade of Haroon Ayub and Co., consisting of soft and hard collars, handkerchiefs, belts, braces, safety pins, links, socks, stockings, ribbons, undershirts, curtain nets, muslin, flannel, and flanelette, voile, stripped and striping flannel lace pieces, etc. Also the Goodwill and all outstanding of the firm.

The whole of the stock-in-trade of the firm of Messrs. Ayub Abu-baker and Co. consisting of Frillings, socks, ties, braces, handerchiefs, drawers, cycle hose, laces, embroidery, trimmings, woollen shawls, etc., Also the Goodwill and all outstanding of the said of Ayoob Abu-baker and Co.

The stock-in-trade of each firm will be sold separately together with its respective Goodwill and outstanding.

The goods are on view.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser.

SALE OF 320 PIECES ENGLISH MADARPOLANS.

Messrs SORABJEE COWASJEE will on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1919, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon sell by Public Auction at the Sales Room by order of the office concerned:—

320 Pieces English Madarpolam 35 in. by 20, 30—44 yards.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1919.

### BENNETT & CO.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 29th September, 1919, and the following day at 2 p.m., (S.T). each day Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Little Gibbs Road, the Ridge, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by Wimbridge and others, rich glassware, best platedware by Reed and Barton, rich porcelainware, old China and curious, valuable old China jars, old copper and brassware, dining room furniture by Roberts, consisting of sliding dining table, blackwood arm chairs, Ratnagiri side-board, dumb-waiters, writing tables, Madras cane, China matting, Persian carpets, beaded door chicks, very rich engravings, wall table and hall lamps, teak wood brass bound, large ice chest, drawing room Chesterfield sofas, cushion easy chairs, by Roberts, cabinets by Wimbridge, electric fans and lights, a very rich collection of old Chinaware, containing very old and rare kaga, conton, imari vases, jars, bowls and plates, etc., English grandfather clock, teapoys, chiming English clock by Barrands and Lund Cornhill London, collection of plain and engraved brass ware, very old tample chains, flower pots, ornaments, vases, bowls and plates, etc., marble figure, a collection of old arms, wall ornaments, blackwood open carved furniture, glass-door book cases, books, card tables, door pardahs, one extra large size teakwood chest, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, cloth and gown presses, chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, English enamelled bath tub, copper utensils, etc., etc.

The property of Dr. J. W. Field, Superintending Surgeon, G. I. P. Railway.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 29th Sept., 1919.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR

To-NIGHT at 9-30 p.m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents

### PIERROT PIE

A Comedy Salad with a Musical Dressing
15 CLEVER ARTISTES 15
including
That Delightfully Versatile Lady
**MADELINE ROSSITER and ZIMMY**
The PIERROT PIE JAZZ Drumer

**To-day Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday September 29th, 30th and October 1st**

### PIE No. 2.

"SPICY TIT-BITS"
"GEORGIA HONEYMOON"
RAILWAY GUARD
"DAUGHTERS OF EVE"
CRICKET
"GAVALLERIA RUSTICANA"
NIGGER MINSTRELS
&
JAZZ MANIA

Book—or else You'll Jolly-well have to stand.

**Each Pie is a Completely Different Show.** Plan at Rose & Co. upto 6 p m. After 7 p.m. plan for TO-NIGHT'S Attraction at the Theatre. Seats Booked by Telephone No. 288, must be taken up before 9-15 p.m.

### THE EMPIRE

DAILY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

### "THE CHATTEL"

When a man married his wife he believed he had bought her under the guise of marriage in the same way as he had bought the famous picture which is the subject of the Film. But he

**REALISES HIS ERROR**

and he displaces the painting with an oil painting of his wife.

This is a film not to be missed.

It teaches you things—things which ought not to be ignored.

**"Sauce for the Goose"**
(A Comic of the Hilarious Variety.)

OUR TOPICAL GAZETTE

### IMPERIAL

THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY.

TO-NIGHT

Betty Compson and George Larkin
in the

### TERROR OF THE RANGE.

A Melodramic Feast Crammed with Cowboys and Mexicans, Bandits and Rustlers,

EPISODE No. 3.
"THE CHASM OF FEAR.
EPISODE No. 4.
"THE MIDNIGHT RAID."

**Pathe Gazette.**

"MARATHON" (Comic.)
Silk Industry in Japan (Coloured)
Time: 7, 8-45 and 10 p.m. daily.

POPULAR PRICES.

Few there are in our midst who have not heard the fame of the great Actor

**Dervent Hall Caine**

If you are one of them, we invite you to see him in the glorious Pathe Drama

**"CRIME & PUNISHMENT"**
(5 Parts.)

and you will become a permanent admirer of the eminent Artiste.

### VICTORIA CINEMA

(EDWARDS THEATRE—KALBADEVI ROAD)

Three Shows Daily 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S T.)

**HALF PRICES.**

## AMUSEMENTS

The most unique and the most unusual Screen offering of the Century,

**"WOMAN"**

As she is seen through either end of the binocular!

The beautiful Living Picture is now creating a regular furore these two days past, at the

### WEST-END CINEMA

(New Churney Road)

Come and Study

**"WOMAN"**

The primitive, the ancient and the modern—the noble, the ignoble and the infernal.

The theme is weaved into 5 different powerful dramatic narratives, each a revelation for those who understand not

**"WOMAN"**

A Picture quite of the unusual type—wonderful, weird, and enchanting.

The Programme includes a Luke Comedy.

**To-night, 5-30; 7; 8-45; 10-15 p.m. (S. T.)**

***HALF PRICES.***

Box Re 1; Sofas 12 Annas, First Class 8 Annas; Upper Row 6 Annas, Second Class 4 Annas; Third Class 2 Annas.

The Old World Is Suffering From Shell Shock.

NOW WE WANT A **GLOBE** ON WHICH PEOPLE CAN LIVE

(In Peace, Harmony and Happiness.)

For such a NEW GLOBE

*Please,*

***Wait And See Here.***

YOUR FAVOURITE CINEMA AT GIRGAUM

### THE MAJESTIC

***Offers To-day***
A CHALLENGE PROGRAMME
The Great Francis Ford Serial

**THE SILENT MYSTERY**
(Instalment 4th Episode 10 & 11.)

**EDDIE POLO**
in High Special Adventure Series — (Instalment 1st Episode 1st)
CYCLONE SMITH—COME BACK
A Comic and Screen Magazine.
. our Shows daily at 5-15, 7-0, 8-45, & 10-30.

### Empress Theatre

LAMINGTON ROAD.
Daily at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

**A picture version of the Louis Joseph Vanee's novel**

### 'THE LONE WOLF'

**"Sorry—sleep-walking!"**

The Lone Wolf threw open the door of his bedroom. A noise from within startled him, and in an instant he whipped out his automatic. A girl in filmy garb was looking straight into his eyes. She leisurely drew a shawl around her bare shoulders.

**"Sorry!" she said, "Sleep-walking!" —And stepped back into her own room**

She was the first woman who had ever entered The Lone Wolf's Life. For his own safety he had closed his heart to all women—and, because there never was a woman accomplice the world's police despaired of his capture. But that girl—what was she doing? Was she a tool of police—or one of the thousand painted creatures who passed his window—or just a girl whose innocent, unconscious act had thrown her into the range of suspicion? You'll see!

**The First Four Reels This Week.**
**The Last Four Reels Next Week.**

**NOT A SERIAL.**

Also a Screaming knockabout Comedy in Two Reels

**"ROOFS AND RIOTS"**

**Prices Rs. 2 and 1; As. 8 and 4.**

### THE EXCELSIOR.

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

**"THE SOUL OF A CHILD"**
**(A pathetic story in five parts.)**

THIS IS
A TALE OF THE SEA.

(It shows the [illegible] subtle fascination of the Sea—the same [illegible] sort of fascination that the East has. One man loved the Sea—the other did not. The story shows us the result.)

**"HER FIRST HUSBAND"**
(Comic—2 parts.)

**Gazette**—Topical.

### NEW ALEXANDRA

Near Crawford Market.
TO-NIGHT!
Three Most Thrilling
Episodes of the
GREAT CIRCUS SERIAL

**LURE OF THE CIRCUS**
Featuring
**EDDIE POLO**
Episodes 7, 8, & 9.

As full of Pep, Punch and Ginger as any heart could wish.

**3 Shows Nightly at 7, 8-45, & 10-30.**

### THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at [illegible] annas throughout India at the following [illegible]tions:—

AHMEDNAGAR.—Ganpat Tukaram.
AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AHMEDABAD.—Shah Surajmal Chunilal.
AHMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AMRAOTI.—Dr. K. D. Varhatpande.
AHMEDNAGAR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya.
BARODA.—M. C [illegible]
BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BELGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
BELGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.
BIJAPUR.—Purushram Shridhar Apte.
BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BANDIQUI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
BHARATPUR.—A. H Wheeler & Co.
BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co., Taj Mahal Hotel.
BOMBAY.—The Indian Book Depot, Medows Street.
BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book Stalls at:—
  Great Western Hotel.
  Hotel Majestic.
  Esplanade Hotel.
  Victoria Terminus Station.
  Byculla Station.
  Colaba Station.
  Church Gate Station.
  Grant Road Station.
  Bandra Station.
BROACH.—Hajjudddin Gulam Hoosein.
BHAVNAGAR.—Jethalal K. Trivedi.
DEOLALI.—Nusserwanji & Son.
DEOLALI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHARWAR.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
DHARWAR.—Karnatak Agency.
DHOND.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DELHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
DHULIA.—Shankar Vishnu Vagh.
GANGAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
GODHRA.—B. Sheth & Bros.
HUBLI.—Higginbothams, Ltd.
HUBLI.—Narayan Anant Dalvi.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—Jethmal Bhagwansingh.
HYDERABAD (SIND).—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
HYDERABAD (DN.).—G. B Kulkarni.
INDORE CITY.—Warune & Mandall.
IGATPURI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
IGATPURI.—Pinto & Sons.
ITARSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JHANSI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JUBBULPORE.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
JODHPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KIRKEE.—Shaik Abdulla Mahomed.
KALYAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KALYAN.—Pate Bros.
KHANDWA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
KARACHI.—The Standard Book Stall.
KARACHI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
LONAVLA.—Ry. Co-operative Society [illegible]
LONAVLA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEERUT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MANMAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
MEHSANA.—Harilal P. Brahma-Bhatt.
MATHERAN.—N. Lord.
NAGPUR.—"Maharastra" Office.
NAGPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NAREL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
NADIAD.—Dalsukram K. Pandya.
NASIK.—B. K. Mithesagarkar.
POONA.—Shaikh Abdulla Mahomed.
POONA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
QUETTA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
RUTLAM.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SECUNDERABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SHOLAPUR.—Pandurang Sitaram.
SUKKUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SURAT.—C. A. Kaji.
SURAT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
SIBI.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WADHWAN.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.
WARDHA.—M. B. Deshpande.

"SCANDINAVIA"
M.C. M. Belting.
FOR MAIN DRIVING AND ALL CLASSES OF MACHINERY.
Manufactured from the finest quality of American Cotton.
SOLID WOVEN UNDER HIGH TENSION.
Edges prepared to resist action of Guide Forks.
Impregnated with a special composition for working under all normal conditions.
Heavily calendered and well stretched.
BOMBAY TRADING CO
Pydownie, Bombay.

FOSTER'S MAGIC EMBROCATION
For the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sore Throat, Cold in the Chest, Sprains Contusions and all Aches.
Price Re. 1/- 3 oz. bottle.
FOSTER & SONS.
CHEMISTS
BYCULLA—BOMBAY.

CULTURED TAILORS
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
CULTURED TASTE.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on Monday, the 6th October 1919, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business :—

1. Govenrment Letter—Intimating that Government have been pleased to confirm the appointment of Mr. R. P. Masani as Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

2. Memorandum from the Commissioner—Intimating that Mr. R. P. Masani has taken charge of the Office of Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

3. Letter from the Commissioner—Forwarding Government Order re-appointing him to be Municipal Commissioner for a further period of three years.

4. Notice of Motion from Mr. Rahimtulla Currimbhoy—For informing Government that the Corporation cordially approve of the salary of Mr. P. W. Monie, I.C.S., being increased to Rs. 3,000 per memsem with effect from the date of his completing 3 years' service as Municipal Commissioner.

5. Letter from Mr. N. M. Joshi—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's meetings.

6. Bombay Improvement Trust letter—Forwarding a notification relating to the Naigam Street Seheme, Scheme No. 60.

7. Letter from the World Trade Club, San Francisco—Regarding the adoption of the metric system of weights, measures and coinage.

8. Letter from the Honorary Secretay, Infant Welfare Centres—Requesting that two rooms at the Municipal Maternity Home at Imamwada may be placed at the disposal of the Infant Welfare Centres for opening a centre.

9. Letter from the Vice-President and the Honorary Secretaries of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India—Applying for an annual grant-in-aid towards the expenses of the Society and for a building grant.

10. Letter from Mr. Bhagvatlal Kirparam Mufti and others—Complaining about the nuisance caused by a harmonium and singing class at Panjarapole Chawl No. 2.

11. Letter from the Chairman of a public meeting held under the auspices of the Municipal Reform Assciation, Bombay—Forwarding copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting concerning the Water Department of the Municipality.

12. Letter from Mr. Ramji Bharmal—Requesting that the washing of cliothes at night on the public water tap on Musjid Siding Road may be stopped or the tap may be removed to another place.

13. Letter from Mr. S. V. Jayakar—Suggesting that the Chira Bazar market may be reconstructed and extended.

14. Letter from Mr. R. G. Mahimkar—Suggesting that a Committee may be appointed to inspect Parel Village before it is decided to have it improved by an Improvement Scheme.

15. Letter from Mr. Jijibhoy Pestonji Bapasola—Suggesting that the Tramways Company may be asked to provide a seat at the rear of trailer cars.

16. Letter from Mr. Dhanji Tharia and others and from Mr. Tricumji Dosabhoy—Complaining about the appointment of only Marathi knowing teachers in Municipal Gujarati Schools, etc.

17. Letter from Mr. Dosabhoy Edulji Bharucha—Suggesting measures for preventing the sale of rotten tinned provisions and patent medicines in the City.

18. Letter from Mr. Framji Cursetji Madan and others—Requesting that the owners of a building in Lohar Street may be required to carry out certain works and to cease harassing them.

19. Letter from Mr. N. V. Sarma—Suggesting measures for reducing motor car accidents in the City.

20. Letter from Mr. Kooverji Jamsedji Punthaky—Representing that the Municipality should arrange to see that old houses are kept in a proper state of repairs.

21. Letter from Messrs. Kurwa & Kajiji—Questioning the competency of the Municipality in enhancing the rent charged for Municipal water meters.

22. Letter from Messrs. Dharsey Nanjee & Co., and others—Complaining about the condition of the roads at Dana Bunder, Bhat Bazar, etc.

22. Letter from Master Kanji Karamshi—Requesting that the Schools Committee may be requested to expedite their report on his letter applying for an increase in the grant-in aid to his school at Mandvi.

24. Letter fromMr. R. S. Kelkar—Suggesting the provision of a refuge near the Currency Office.

25. Letter fron the Honorary Secretary, Municipal Reform Association, Bombay— Submitting complaints received by the Association regarding insufficient supply of water at certain premises.

26. Letter from Mr. C. C. M. Mendes—Suggesting that steps may be taken for checking the spread of leprosy.

27. Letter from the Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd.—Intimating that the concessions of allowing 4 passengers to stand on the rear platform of tram cars and of allowing ladies to enter cars by the front platforms will be introduced from the 22nd September 1919.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

28. Recommending an advance of Rs. 5,370 for purchasing two lathes.

29. Approving, subject to the Corporation's sanction, of the contract entered into with the Industrial Press for the Municipal printing work being varied so as to allow payment at an increased rate of 100 per cent.

30. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding road repairs near the Byculla Railway Station, Mr. N. L. Phadke be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

31. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 9,400 for replacing some water closets at the Municipal Office by new ones.

32. Recommending sanction to an agreement being entered into by the Commissioner with the owner of the premises No. 13, Champawadi and Vithalwadi Street, for leasing to him the set-back land at the premises.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

*(Contd.)*

33. Recommending sanction to the Acworth Leper Asylum being paid at the rate of Rs. 20 per head per month for the maintenance of lepers who have been in Bombay for over five years before admission to the Asylum and to a grant of Rs. 7,750 being made to supplement the budget provision for the current year.

34. Recommending that the letters from Mr. F. P. Wiggin and Mr. Alan E. Irving and the letter from Messrs. Kanga & Sayani, Solicitors, on behalf of Mr. Runchordas Tricamji Jivandas, regarding the nuisance caused by the stabling of cows, horses, etc., at the premises behind "Shasta House," Dongersi Road, Malabar Hill, and the Commissioner's reports thereon be recorded.

35. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the collapse of a portion of a building in course of erection at Sankli Street, Mr. Ananthram Vaikunthram be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

36. Recommending that in reply to his letter regarding the nuisance caused by the flooding of the open space around a factory at Gowalia Tank Road, Mr. R. S. Kelkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

37. Reccommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the condition of Tara Temple Lane on Lamington Road, Mr. S. R. Bagwe be informed that the lane being a private one, no action can be taken for the present in respect of it but that steps are being taken to improve as many private lanes as possible.

38. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 2,125 to meet excess expenditure due to conveyance allowance allowed to the Assistant Health Officers.

39. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Dawood Building, Chinchpokli, Parel, Dr. J. Vaz and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.

40. Recommending that a letter from Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Postwalla, regarding the condition of Nana Shankersett Oart at Tardeo be forwarded to the Commissioner for necessary action in the matter.

41. Recommending that in reply to their letter on behalf of certain shop-keepers and occupiers of houses at Church Gate Street, Messrs. Smetham, Byrne & Co., Solicitors, be informed that their clients' request for deferring the demolition of houses for the improvement of the street pending completion of the improvement of Armenian Lane and of erection of houses therein cannot be complied with.

42-43. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, certain budget transfers.

44. Recommending a grant of Rs. 578 for constructing 2 teakwood cabinets required for keeping City Survey Sheets.

45. Framing, subject to confirmation by the Corporation and Government, an amended Regulation to be substituted for the existing clause (1) of Regulation No. 2 of the Pension, etc., Regulations, so as to make the employes of the Schools Committee eligible to the benefits of pension, etc.

46. Recommending that in reply to their letter, requesting that the City Improvement Trust may be moved to defer the acquisition of the horse stables at Bhendi Bazar, Karimad Gani and others, hack victoria owners, be informed that the Corporation cannot do anything in the matter.

47. Authorizing Mr. R. P. Masani, Municipal Secretary, to assume charge of the office of Deputy Municipal Commissioner and appointing Mr. A. A. Moulvi, Assistant Municipal Secretary, to be sub-pro tem. Municipal Secretary during the period of Mr. Masani's appointment as Deputy Municipal Commissioner.

Letters from the Commissioner—

48. Reporting the reasons for the stoppage of the flushing of sewers with sea water.

49. Recommending that Dr. J. A. Turner, C.I.E, be given the benefit of the special leave rules sanctioned by the Corporation.

50. Requesting approval to a plot of Improvement Trust land on the Suparibaug Estate being obtained on lease for erecting a school building.

51. Submitting a report as to whether any fees are being levied in respect of temporary shops, etc., located on public roads on the occasion of public fairs held in the City.

52. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.

53. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriologieal Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

54. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome food-stuff destroyed by the Market Department.

Notiees of motions—

55. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestonji Master—For obtaining a report as to the possibility of utilizing some of the open spaces in the different wards of the City for the construction of small public gardens or recreation grounds.

56. From Mr. Rajaram Tukaram, M.B.E. —For obtaining a report regarding the better management of the Bandra Slaughter Houses.

57. From Dr. Moreshwar C. Javle—For requesting Government to expedite legislation for the transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Corporation.

58. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—For expressing opinion that owners of properties abutting on streets which have been newly constructed at Municipal expense should be charged for betterment in proportion to the rise in the market value of their property.

59-61. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Lt.-Col. H. A. J. Gidney—For obtaining reports from the Schools Committee (59) as to the necessity of introducing in the Municipal and Aided Schools a simple course of instruction in personal and public hygiene, (60) as to the inspection of Municipal and Aided Schools by the members of the Schools Committee and (61) as to the steps proposed to be taken for stopping of hawkers selling injurious sweetmeats, etc., near school premises.

Letters from the Commissioner—

62. Requesting sanction to two small strips of the Municipal roadway adjoining the Up platform of the Grant Road Station on its east side being handed over to the B.B. & C.I. Railway Company for providing staircases to the Frere Road Overbridge and to the strips being permanently closed as part of the street.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

*(Contd.)*

63. Requesting sancting to a conveyance allowance of Rs. 100 per mensem being given to Mr. D. D. Daruwala, Special Assistant Drainage Engineer, and to his being allowed to draw the same while he is acting as Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.

64. Forwarding for information statements in which are constrasted the expenditure, etc., of the Bombay Municipal Corporation with those of the Corporations of Birmingham, Liverpool and Manchester and making suggestions for raising the limit of taxation, etc.

65. Submitting a report as to the ways in which free medical relief is being given in the City with suggestions for extending it.

66. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 34-9-2 being made for payment of rent due to Government in respect of a plot of land at Sion.

67. Submitting for approval a programe of Fire Brigade Works and requesting sanction to the acceptance of an offer made by the Port Trustees of Bombay to meet a moiety of the expenditure for establishing and maintaining a Municipal Fire Brigade Station exclusively for the Dock area.

68. Requesting approval to the renewal of the contract entered into with the Bombay Telephone Company for the erection and maintenance of Fire Alarm Pillars.

69. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 79,849 being made to meet the payment of rebate to the Port Trustees in connection with the lighting of Docks.

70. Forwarding for consideration a note from the acting Executive Health Officer on the necessaity of providing a hospital for tubercular cases in the City.

71. Submitting a report regarding the question of imposing special restrictions on the use of heavy motor vehicles without rubber tyres in Bombay City.

72. Requesting sanction to grants being made on account of unexpended balances of grants for the year 1917-18 and previous years.

73. Requesting sanction to a grant of Rs. 1,07,284 being made to meet charges incurred in excess of the budget grants for the year 1918-19.

Notices of motions—

74. From Mr. H. P. Mody—For expressing opinion that the practice of appointing to the Chair of the Corporation and the Standing Committee the members of the different communities by turns is undesirable and entirely unsuited to the times and does not conduce to the efficiency of Municipal adminstration.

75-77. From Mr. M. M. Kamdar—(75) For expressing opinion that timely notice should be given by the Commissioner to the Tramways Company for providing by the 1st January 1920 a sufficient number of tram cars to suffice the needs of the public, (76) for obtaining particulars regarding the construction of a loop line by the Tramways Company from their Parel Road up line via Sussex Road to connect with the east end of the siding in Connaught Road, and (77) for requesting the Commissioner to have all the papers, relating to the construction of the loop line, circulated to the members of the Tramways Committee.

78. From Dr. D. A. D'Monte—For ascertaining when the work of the construction o the Dadar Overbridge is likely to be taken in hand.

79-80. From Dr. A. G. Viegas—(79) For requesting Government to ask the G. I. P. Railway Company to comsider the desirability of postponing the demolition of houses along their line from Carnac Bridge to Elphinstone Bridge acquired by them, and (80) for obtaining a report as to the measures to be taken for improving the condition of Dadar gully.

81. From Dr. Ratanshah T. Nariman—For expressing opinion that the appointment of the Municipal Secretary should vest in the Corporation.

82. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For requesting the Schools Committee to embody in their Administration Reports a statement giving certain particulars of Primary Municipal and Aided Schools in the City.

83. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia, seconded by Dr. Ratanshah, T. Nariman—For expressing opinion that for the prestige, dignity and honour of the Chair of the Standing Committee and of the Corporation, it is desirable that all future elections of Councillors to the offices of Chairman and President should be made on the basis of merit, qualifications and competency, without any consideration for caste or communal turns.

Letters from the Commissioner—

84. Requesting sanction to a portion of the site occupied by the Maratha Plague Hospital being handed over to the City Improvement Trust.

85. Submitting a report regarding the question of the work of cleaning the water closets in private buildings being undertaken by the Municipality.

86. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for a portion of Janjikar Street at its junction with Shaik Memon Street.

87. Forwarding revised estimates for an incinerator to be erected at Bapty Road.

88. Submitting for approval revised estimates for the construction of chawls for halalkhors at Valpakhadi.

89. Schools Committee's letter—Forwarding the Administration Report of the Committee for the year 1918-19.

90-93. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary—Submitting (90) a statement of budget transfers sanctioned by the Standing Committee, (91) a list of Resolutions passed by the Corporation calling for reports from the Commissioner which have not been received, (92) a statement of outstanding Committees of the Corporation and (93) a statement of Committees reconstituted and newly appointed during the last triennial period showing the names of members, the number of meetings held by the Committees and the attendance of each member.

By order of the President,
A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 27th September, 1919.

---

PUBLIC NOTICE.

*(A copy of this prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of the Joint-Stock Companies, Bombay.)*

# THE SHILOTRI BANK, LIMITED.

109, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

(Established 5th October 1916. Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913 and until recently known as the Prabhakar Shilotri & Co., Ltd.)

## Authorised Capital Rupees 10,00,000.

**(DIVIDED into 40,000 Shares of Rs. 25 each.)**

## The Subscription will open on the 1st of October, 1919.

**THIRD ISSUE OF CAPITAL Rupees 6,25,000.**

*(Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rupees 25/- each of which 15,000 Shares are reserved for the present shareholders, with privilege of prior allotment, and the balance of 10,000 Shares is offered to the Public and is payable as follows :—*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 2 0 0 | on application | Rs. 5 0 0 | four months after allotment |
| „ 3 0 0 | on allotment | „ 5 0 0 | six do. do. |
| „ 5 0 0 | two months after allotment | „ 5 0 0 | eight do. do. |

### Directors :

SHANTARAM VISHWANATH DANDEKAR, Landholder, Chairman.
VASUDEO MORESHWAR KHUTALKAR, Merchant.
Dr. PRABHAKAR S. SHILOTRI, M.A., Ph.D., Ex-Officio, Managing Director.

### Auditors :

SORAB S. ENGINEER & Co.

### Solicitors :

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.
Messrs. SABNIS and GOREGAOKAR.

### Bankers :

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

### AIMS AND OBJECTS.

1. This Company has been carrying on purely banking business since 1916, under the name and style The Prabhakar Shilotri & Co., Limited. Under its memorandum this Bank has among other powers, the power of conducting the business of banking in all its branches and departments including the borrowing, raising and taking up of money on deposits; granting advances on securities of goods or on personal security; to enter into the business of foreign exchange, and to open out branches in India and abroad; to do the business of a Savings Bank; to negotiate and underwrite loans and advances or issues of capital by way of shares or stocks; to receive valuables on deposit or for safe custody; to open cash credits on proper security, and to undertake the agency and commission business usually transacted by bankers and particularly the purchase and sale of shares and securities, and other descriptions of banking business mentioned in the memorandum.

### PREVIOUS HISTORY.

2. The Bank, which was originally started as a private firm in the July of 1914, has since grown steadily and has consistently enjoyed increasing public confidence and it was incorporated on the 5th of October 1916, with an authorised Capital of Rs. 10,00,000, and commenced business in the month of December of that year; the first issue of Rs. 1,00,000, i.e. 4,000 shares of Rs. 25 each was then offered privately and immediately taken up and fully paid up during the following year; the second issue of Rs. 2,75,000 was offered in November 1918, and was again privately absorbed in a few weeks' time and it is at present in the process of being paid up; Rs. 2,00,000 of the total capital having already been paid up till now. This Bank has been a sort of a closed corporation, all the Shares so far being held by the *bona fide* investors only and they seldom change hands.

### PRESENT ISSUE AND ITS STATUS AND VOTING POWERS.

3. With a view to expand its activities and increase its usefulness to the public the Bank is offering this third issue of Rs. 6,25,000 on a plan of payment as detailed above; the shares of this issue will rank *pari passu* with the existing shares on and after the 1st of July 1920 i. e. they will be entitled to dividends paid out of profits accrued on and after that date. Holders of 10 shares or more only will have a right to vote, having one vote for each block of 10 shares held, provided however that all such shares have been fully paid.

### BANK'S PREMISES.

4. The Bank has acquired a spacious building of its own in the heart of the financial district of Bombay and will soon move to its new home and organise the various departments and activities contemplated.

### MANAGEMENT.

5. Dr. Prabhakar S. Shilotri, M.A., Ph.D.—(New York)—who has been serving as Managing Director of the Bank, has had excellent training in economics and finance at Columbia University in the City of New York, and practical experience of banking in a Wall Street Banking and Brokerage house and who returned to India after a stay of eight years in the United States and a study of the English, the French, and the German banking systems by actually visiting and staying in those countries. Dr. Shilotri is being assisted by a staff of competent graduates and undergraduates who receive their training under him.

### [illegible] PROGRESS

6. The Bank, it is to be noted, made its beginning just after the unfortunate failures of Indian banking of 1913, when no one in India dared start a banking business—although great was the odium against the word banking—and especially the so-called Swadeshi Banking at that time, yet the promoters of this concern were fully convinced that unless Indian banking developed on sound basis and under Indian management, no economic progress of the country was possible or no industrial or commercial movement could be organised or directed or properly conducted by the Indian people; in the face of the strong prejudice against Indian banking at that time, the sound business policy pursued by the Bank, coupled with a genuine desire to serve public, soon earned for itseelf the confidence of the public and the Bank has enjoyed a steady growth and prosperity as will be seen from the statement of its progress given below :—

| | Paid up Capital. | Deposits & other Accounts. | Total Resources or Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916—December | Rs. 22,743 | Rs. 1,986 | Rs. 24,729 |
| 1917—December | „ 1,00,000 | „ 2,14,000 | „ 3,18,000 |
| 1918—December | „ 1,00,000 | „ 5,20,000 | „ 10,00,000 |
| 1919—June (half-year) | „ 1,58,000 | „ 10,00,000 | „ 13,00,000 |

| | Gross Revenues. | Net Profits. | Dividends earned. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1916—December | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 1917—December | Rs. 16,500 | Rs. 4,500 | 9% |
| 1918—December | „ 41,900 | „ 16,000 | 16% |
| 1919—June (half-year) | „ 46,000 | „ 18,000 | 36% |

| | Dividends Paid. | Profits carried forward. |
|---|---|---|
| 1916—December | Nil | Nil. |
| 1917—December | Nil | Rs. 4,500 |
| 1918—December | 8% | „ 10,000 |
| 1919—June | 10% (plus bonus 10%) | „ 18,000 |

It is necessary to explain that the high dividends earned and paid during the first half-year of 1919, were due to special causes. The second War Loan (1928) purchased by the Bank having gone to a considerable premium, we realised large profits by their sale. However the present or the prospective shareholders should not expect such high profits as a normal future condition but they may fairly rely upon a good and steady dividend from year to year. The business of sound banking is and must necessarily be one of slow growth; steady and sure returns are therefore more desirable than quick profits.

### FOR BONA-FIDE INVESTORS ONLY.

7. The Bank, it will thus be seen, has passed its experimental stage and is already a profitable and growing concern. In these days when variety of securities are being daily manufactured and offered to the public to the utter confusion even of the best informed investor, the Directors of this Bank take the liberty to state that they are addressing this prospectus only to *bona fide* investors who look for safe investment and steady dividends and not to those who expect high premium and quick profits.

### POLICY.

8. Our efforts are at present and will always be to conduct the work of the Bank under a highly trained and efficient staff and the policy of our Bank—which has been a key to its success—may be summarised as follows :—(1) We have a genuine desire to serve the public; (2) we do nothing to encourage speculation; (3) we pursue a striaightforward, upright and a legitimate banking business; (4) we encourage only prudent transactions and legitimate enterprise; (5) we spread our investments over a large clientele and do not concentrate them into a few hands; (6) we treat our customers liberally and politely, always bearing is mind that their prosperity in our gain but always acting firm when they expect undue facilities.

### DISTRIBUTION OF ALLOTMENT.

9. It is our desire that our shares should spread over a large membership and therefore at the time of allotment Directors will first consider and give preference to applications of small lots.

### MINIMUM SUBSCRIPTION REQUIRED.

10. The Directors will proceed to allotment as soon as 4,000 shares of this issue have been taken up.

### COMMISSION.

11. Commission will be paid at the rate of 8 as. per share to the authorized brokers and agents who undertake to secure subscription, provided that the Directors grant the applications brought in and all of the shares applied for therein are allotted.

12. Forms of application and further information regarding the Bank can be obtained from the Bank's registered office at 109, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

*Dated this 24th day of September 1919.*

# THE WEATHER.

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1919.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | 29.745 | Inches. |
| Temperature of Air | 82.1 | Deg. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 78.5 | „ |
| Dew Point | 77.2 | „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.854 | „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10) | 8.0 | „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | 88.5 | „ |
| Minimum do. | 77.4 | „ |
| General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | E.N.ENE. | |
| Movement of Wind | 122 | Miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.81 | Inchs. |
| Total fall during month | 5.38 | „ |
| Do. do. year | 63.91 | „ |
| Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 27th | 0.00 | „ |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

| HIGH WATER. | | | | LOW WATER. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Day of Week. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. | Day of Month. | Bombay Mean time. | Depth on Sill. |
| | Sept | h. m. | ft. in. | Sept | h. m. | ft in. |
| Sat. | 27 | m 0 55 | 27 8 | 27 | m 6 39 | 18 0 |
| | | 0 47a | 26 7 | | 6 45a | 18 1 |
| Sun. | 28 | m 1 26 | 27 3 | 28 | m 7 9 | 18 8 |
| | | 4 14a | 26 0 | | 7 14a | 16 9 |
| Mon. | 29 | m 1 58 | 26 8 | 29 | m 7 41 | 19 3 |
| | | 1 42a | 25 5 | | 7 44a | 17 2 |
| Tues. | 30 | m 2 32 | 26 0 | 30 | m 8 17 | 20 1 |
| | Oct. | 2 12a | 24 9 | Oct. | 8 17a | 17 10 |
| Wed. | 1 | m 3 11 | 25 5 | 1 | m 9 4 | 20 9 |
| | | 2 40a | 24 2 | | 9 0a | 18 6 |
| Thur. | 2 | m 4 2 | 24 10 | 2 | m 10 15 | 21 3 |
| | | 3 43a | 23 7 | | 10 2a | 19 1 |
| Fri. | 3 | m 5 11 | 24 7 | 3 | m 0 2a | 21 8 |
| | | 5 8a | 23 4 | | 11 30a | 19 5 |

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. 27 (Saturday) | Sunrise | 6h. 28m. | Sunset | 6h. 32m |
| „ 28 (Sunday) | „ | 6h. 28m. | „ | 6h. 31m |
| „ 29 (Monday) | „ | 6h. 29m. | „ | 6h. 30m |
| „ 30 (Tuesday) | „ | 6h. 29m. | „ | 6h. 29m |
| Oct. 1 (Wednesday) | „ | 6h. 29m. | „ | 6h. 29m |
| „ 2 (Thursday) | „ | 6h. 29m. | „ | 6h. 28m |
| „ 3 (Friday) | „ | 6h 29m. | „ | 6h 27m |

Phases of the Moon:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| First Quarter | Oct. 2nd. | 2a. | 7·3m. | p.m. |
| Full Moon | — 9th. | 7h. | 8·6m. | p.m. |
| Last Quarter | — 16th. | 10h. | 34·7m. | a.m. |
| New Moon | — 24th | 2h. | 9·5m. | a.m. |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 27th September, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours:

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is locally below normal in the east and north Punjab. Day temperature is above the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces.—The sky is practically clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Day temperature is above normal throughout.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below the average in upper Sind and south Rajputana. Day temperature is above normal in west Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is generally below normal. Day temperature is above the average at most stations.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda reports 0.14 in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is locally below normal. Both day and night temperatures are below the average in the south-western districts.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0.81 in., and Ratnagiri 0.18 in. Cloud is moderate to heavy.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Ahmednagar reports 0.24 in., Poona 1.68 in., Sholapur 0.38 in., Bijapur 0.31 in., Belgaum 0.19 in., Aurangabad 0.35 in., Nizamabad 1.28 in., and Hyderabad 2.47 in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is generally above normal. Day temperature is in defect at Hyderabad and Sholapur; night temperature is in excess at Malegaon and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has decreased in the Madras Deccan and increased in Malabar and south-east Madras. It has been nearly general in Malabar, the north Konkan, the Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad, and local in Mysore, south-east Madras and the north Madras coast. The air is generally drier and during the day slightly hotter than usual over the greater part of northern India.

No large change appears likely.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 26th September 1919:—

There are signs that the monsoon is strengthening. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the Bombay Deccan, Hyderabad, Mysore and the Madras Deccan, and local in Lower Burma. A few falls have also occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, Kashmir, the North-West Frontier Province, Gujarat, the east of the Central Provinces, south-east Madras and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Silchar four inches; Shillong five; Cherrapunji thirteen; Chittagong three; Sonamarg, Parachinar a quarter; Gulbarga a quarter; Raichur a half; Chitaldrug two; Mysore three-quarters.

An Enormous
AND
Varied Stock
OF
Gold and Silver, pocket and wrist, *Election* (Swiss Made) Watches.

*Prices Moderate.*

**VILCASSIM BROS.,**
TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.
Taj Mahal Hotel Buildings,
BOMBAY.

IF YOU NEED
High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

**Furniture for Sale & Hire**
*AT MODERATE RATES.*
ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA
Allabux Building, 29-33 Chuckla St.
Tele { graph—CAMPKINS
phone—21..

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON SAT. THE 27th OF SEPT. 1919

| STATIONS. | Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours. | Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PERSIAN GULF—** | | | | | | |
| Bushire | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do (26th) | 98.2 | 79.5 | 68 | .. | 0 | —0.01 |
| Jask | 92.5 | 77.4 | 69 | .. | 0 | —0.08 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. ( th) | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| **PUNJAB—** | | | | | | |
| Multan | 100.7 | 75.3 | 59 | — | 7.95 | +8.13 |
| Rawalpindi | 90.7 | 69.0 | 52 | .. | 36.29 | +14.54 |
| Lahore | 97.9 | 68.6 | 70 | .. | 16.58 | +1.92 |
| Hissar | 101.4 | 70.5 | 55 | .. | 8.32 | —2.76 |
| Ambala | 100.0 | 66.0 | 54 | .. | 19.98 | —3.51 |
| Delhi | 97.8 | 76.6 | 54 | .. | 13.44 | —9.85 |
| **UNITED PROVINCES—** | | | | | | |
| Agra | 99.5 | 74.6 | 57 | .. | 28.61 | +5.59 |
| Mainpuri | 97.8 | 71.4 | 65 | .. | 22.41 | —0.04 |
| Jhansi | 93.2 | 72.3 | 56 | .. | 50.89 | +18.57 |
| Cawnpore | 96.6 | 73.1 | 67 | .. | 33.49 | +2.17 |
| Allahabad | 97.4 | 74.4 | 66 | .. | 31.54 | —1.19 |
| **SIND & RAJPUTANA—** | | | | | | |
| Jacobabad | 105.3 | 74.4 | 42 | .. | 0.20 | —1.97 |
| Karachi | 84.9 | 74.6 | 89 | .. | 2.32 | —3.60 |
| Ajmer | 93.8 | 70.3 | 67 | .. | 12.76 | —5.07 |
| Jaipur | 97.5 | 70.6 | 49 | .. | 23.78 | +1.71 |
| Kotah | 95.6 | 73.8 | 46 | .. | 35.88 | +1.19 |
| Mount Abu | 80.8 | 67.4 | 39 | .. | 90.37 | +34.75 |
| **GUJRAT KATHIAWAR & CENTRAL INDIA WEST—** | | | | | | |
| Bhuj | 96.8 | 74.1 | 64 | .. | 13.69 | +0.27 |
| Dwarka | 86.0 | 79.0 | 78 | .. | 9.88 | —3.68 |
| Veraval | 92.9 | 78.8 | 57 | .. | 12.46 | —4.91 |
| Rajkot | 96.6 | 74.4 | 57 | .. | 30.39 | +5.48 |
| Bhavnagar Para | 95.6 | 74.4 | 73 | .. | 14.21 | —7.15 |
| Surat | 93.6 | 76.8 | 75 | .. | 35.67 | —3.06 |
| Ahmedabad | 101.6 | 77.9 | 58 | .. | 27.26 | —0.94 |
| Deesa | 100.1 | 72.0 | 62 | .. | 44.69 | +22.19 |
| Neemuch | 94.2 | 67.6 | 62 | 0 | 26.30 | +0.16 |
| Indore | 91.1 | 69.1 | 67 | 0 | 43.55 | +14.28 |
| **CENTRAL PROVINCES—** | | | | | | |
| Jubbulpore | 91.5 | 71.3 | 71 | 0 | 71.47 | +28.25 |
| Saugor | 92.8 | 69.0 | 60 | 0 | 56.24 | +15.85 |
| Hoshangabad | 91.7 | 72.4 | 76 | 0 | 62.14 | +18.15 |
| Khandwa | 94.5 | 76.1 | 80 | 0 | 35.31 | —0.97 |
| Akola | 97.4 | 77.8 | 75 | 0 | 33.56 | —3.23 |
| Amraoti | 92.4 | 75.7 | 68 | 0 | 19.86 | —8.34 |
| Nagpur | 93.1 | 77.7 | 66 | 0 | 44.20 | +1.48 |
| Chanda | 92.0 | 76.0 | 87 | 0.14 | 34.11 | —12.17 |
| Raipur | 89.9 | 75.1 | 79 | .. | 54.17 | +10.40 |
| **KONKAN—** | | | | | | |
| Bombay | 88.5 | 78.2 | 87 | 0.81 | 68.80 | —3.73 |
| Ratnagiri | 86.9 | 75.3 | 86 | 0.18 | 84.21 | —9.71 |
| Marmugoa | 84.9 | .. | 97 | 0.05 | 83.87 | —1.98 |
| Karwar | 84.3 | 75.9 | 91 | .. | 99.07 | —9.80 |
| **BOMBAY DECCAN & HYDERABAD—** | | | | | | |
| Malegaon | 90.3 | 74.4 | 80 | .. | 20.46 | +2.05 |
| Ahmednagar | 86.0 | 69.9 | 85 | 0.24 | 17.00 | —0.39 |
| Poona | 85.5 | 69.4 | 90 | 1.68 | 20.65 | +0.61 |
| Sholapur | 84.3 | 72.0 | 88 | 0.38 | 22.90 | +1.59 |
| Bijapur | 84.6 | 71.0 | 98 | 0.31 | 18.05 | —1.26 |
| Belgaum | 80.6 | 69.3 | 93 | 0.19 | 32.97 | —6.13 |
| Aurangabad | 86.9 | 71.7 | 79 | 0.35 | 18.37 | —4.93 |
| Nizamabad(Indur) | 89.1 | 73.6 | 89 | 1.28 | 25.27 | —10.45 |
| Hyderabad | 83.8 | 72.5 | 87 | 2.47 | 24.85 | +9.67 |
| **MALABAR & CEYLON—** | | | | | | |
| Mangalore | 84.6 | 75.6 | 87 | 0.71 | 87.46 | —20.04 |
| Calicut | 82.8 | 75.1 | 95 | 0.84 | 77.00 | —10.93 |
| Cochin | 83.2 | 73.1 | 84 | 0.49 | 71.78 | —0.75 |
| Colombo | 84.9 | 75.7 | 85 | 0.40 | 27.33 | +6.85 |
| **MADRAS EXCLUDING MALABAR AND MYSORE—** | | | | | | |
| Masulipatam | 88.8 | 76.7 | 85 | 0.75 | 17.17 | —5.80 |
| Bellary | 88.3 | 72.9 | 82 | 0.02 | 11.41 | +1.29 |
| Cuddapah | 90.0 | 75.3 | 79 | — | 10.14 | —8.05 |
| Madras | 91.6 | 76.9 | 82 | .. | 15.37 | +0.24 |
| Bangalore | 80.5 | 68.3 | 90 | 0.23 | 18.38 | —0.05 |
| Coimbatore | 87.2 | 72.5 | 78 | .. | 4.58 | —0.99 |
| Trichinopoly | 93.6 | 74.2 | 80 | 2.50 | 14.50 | +3.69 |
| Negapatam | 90.6 | 75.2 | 86 | 1.25 | 13.06 | +1.93 |

## STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 27th September, 1919, was 29.953 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

HYDROCELE
No More Risk of Operation.
Specific which guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide.
Rs. 2-8 per oz. phial lb bottle Rs. 30.
Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind) says:—I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.
BE A MAN
WONDERFUL PILLS.
A genuine cure for Impotency whatever the the cause. It operates a gentle stimulant to the genito-urinary organs. Price Rs. 2.
G. BROTHERS (B).
85, Bechoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta.

C. BHOGILAL & CO.
MARBLE & TILES MERCHANTS.

MARBLE FLOORING

Importers of:—White and Block Marble Tiles, Slabs and Blocks, White Glazed Tiles, and Tiles of every description for Floors, Walls, Furniture and Mosaic Tiles, Polishing Materials, Cement, etc.
CONTRACTS UNDERTAKEN
Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY
Tel Address: "FASHION" Bombay

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

## COTTON.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(Reuter's Telegram)

Liverpool, Sept. 25th.

| | | Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Total Days Sales at Liverpool | | 5,000 |
| „ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp. | | .. |
| „ „ Sales of East Indian | | .. |
| „ „ Imports | | — |
| Mid. American Spot | | 20.00 |
| Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels | | .. |
| New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time) | Oct. | 31.28 |
| | Jan. | 31.65 |
| | Mar. | 31.85 |
| New Orleans opening 10 a.m. | Oct. | 31.69 |
| | Jan. | 31.55 |

### CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Sept. 25th.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Sept. | 20.00—1 |
| Oct. | 20.03+4 |
| Nov. | 19.98+3 |
| Dec. | 19.90+3 |
| Jan. | 19.99+2 |
| Feb. | 19.93 Unchgd. |
| Mar. | 19.88—1 |
| April | 19.82—2 |
| May | 19.76—4 |
| June | 19.69—6 |
| July | 19.63—7 |

Tone Liverpool futures steady.
Spot—Firm better demand improved business.

### EGYPTIAN FUTURE.

Liverpool, Sept. 25th.

| Month. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| September | 25.90 Unchgd |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Livrpool. Sept. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good | 14.60 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 15.10 |
| „ „ Fine | 15.35 |
| „ No. 1 Oomra Good | 16.70 |
| „ „ „ Fully Good | 17.20 |
| „ „ „ Fine | 17.45 |
| Broach Good | 18.20 |
| „ „ Fully Good | 18.45 |
| „ „ Fine | 18.70 |

### BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, Sept. 25th.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

| | £ | | £ |
|---|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion | 88,200,000 | | No change. |
| Public Deposits | 19,400,000 | Dec. | 700 000 |
| Other do. | 87,500,000 | Inc. | 5,700,000 |
| Govt. Securities | 26,200,000 | Inc. | 6,700,000 |
| Other do | 83,700,000 | Dec. | 1,000.000 |
| Notes and Gold | 25,000,000 | „ | 800,000 |

The BANK RESERVE is 21% of the Liabilities.

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Sept. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports | 7,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain | .... |
| „ „ to Continent | 2,000 |
| Futures at New York Oct. | 31.30 |
| „ „ Jan. | 31.65 |
| „ „ March | 31.76 |
| Spot Cotton at New York | 31.80 |
| „ „ Orleans | 31.38 |
| Futures at New Orleans Oct. | 31.56 |
| „ „ Jan. | 31.49 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) | 15½ |
| Demand Bills | 4.21.25 |
| Silver Commercial Bars | 113½ |

### MONEY MARKET.

London, Sept. 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rentes 3% | 60 3/4 |
| Bar Silver Spot | 63 3/8 |
| „ 2 months hence | 63 1/4 |
| Closing Tone of Silver:—Firm. | |
| Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 5th April 1917. | |
| Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. | 3 5/8 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. | 4 1/4 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 months | 4 1/8 |
| „ „ „ 6 „ | 4 3/4 |
| Interest day to day loans | 2 3/4 |
| „ 7 days market loans | 3 1/4 |
| Consols 2½ % | 50½ |
| Rupee Paper 3½ % | 67½ |
| Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan | 62 |
| Government Securities 3% | 53 |
| Ex. On London at Paris Francs | 35 59 |

### WAR LOANS.

London, July 25th.

| | |
|---|---|
| Funding Loan 4% | 77 1/3 |
| Victory Loan 4% | 84 1/4 |
| 5 % New | £94 1/2 |

### MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Sept. 25th.

WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs | 59 |
| Barl tts Russo—62 lbs | 60 |
| Australian Quoted | 61 |

SEEDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold Sept-Oct. London Nominal | £44 |
| Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal | £42 |
| Linseed, Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship Sept.-Oct. Nominal | £38 |
| Linseed, Argentine, (La Plate) Sept.-Oct. Nominal | £32 |
| Cottonseed Bombay (sound delivered per ton) Dec.-Jan. Sellers | £20 |
| Toria Rapeseed July-Aug. London Value | £45 |

METALS

| | |
|---|---|
| English best Selected Copper | £109 |
| Standard Copper G.M.B. | £100½ |
| Copper Braziers | £146½ |
| Yellow Metals | 14½ |
| Hard Spelter | 44½ |

JAVA SUGAR.

| | |
|---|---|
| Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Paid | 47 |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Sept.-Nov. Sellers | 54 |
| Do do Bombay Sept.-Nov Sellers. | 54/6 |
| Do do Karachi Sept-Nov. Sellers. | 55 |

RUBBER.

| | |
|---|---|
| Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure Nov-Dec Value | 2/8½ |
| Plantation First Latex Crepe Oct. | 2/4½ |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(By our Correspondent.)

Sept. 27.

The opening tone of the Marwari bazaar was quiet, the quotation for Fully Good Broach April-May being Rs. 470. The rate gave way to Rs. 463, but on purchases by a Japanese house improved to Rs. 467. The pirce then touched Rs. 465½ from which point there was a rapid rise to Rs. 482½ on reports of an advance of 115 points in New York. Export houses and jobbers were buyers and the market was lively. Slight fluctuations followed and at 4 p.m. the rate was Rs. 481. The bazaar closed at Rs. 481½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 486, declining to Rs. 481, and after further fluctuations closed as under.

For ready cotton there has been a moderate enquiry.

### QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

| | | Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April-May | 483 |
| Fully Good Bengal | Dec.-Jan. | 365 |
| Fine Oimars | „ | 445 |

### RECEIPTS.

The following are receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 25th Sept. 1919.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 718 | bales |
| Wheat | 5,437 | Cwts |
| Linseed | 2,349 | „ |
| Rape, etc. | Nil | |
| Gingellyseed | 1,486 | „ |
| Poppyseed | Nil | |
| Groundnuts | 6 | „ |
| Castorseed | 22 | „ |
| Rice | 1,376 | „ |
| Myrabollams | 488 | „ |
| Cottonseed | 1,515 | „ |
| Mowraseed | Nil | |
| Gram | Nil | |
| Jowar | Nil | |
| Maize | Nil | |
| Barley | 2,277 | „ |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce

Bombay, Sept. 27th, 6-30 p.m.

| Ready | Bazaar Terms Rs as. p. | Rail Delivery Rs as. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-35 | 64 0 0 | .... |
| „ „ Cawnpore 70-30 | 63 0 0 | —— |
| „ Karachi Bangla | 63 0 0 | —— |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 13 0 0 | —— |
| „ „ Cawnpore | 13 4 0 | —— |
| „ Yellow Cawnpore | 14 4 0 | —— |
| Linseed Brown Bold | 14 8 0 | 15 4 0 |
| „ „ Thin | 14 0 0 | .... |
| Teelseed White 85-15 | 95 0 0 | —— |
| „ Gajar 75-25 | 93 0 0 | —— |
| „ Gajar 50-50 | 90 0 0 | —— |
| „ Black | 85 0 0 | —— |
| Poppyseed, White | 15 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| Groundnuts | 95 0 0 | —— |
| Mowraseed | 9 8 0 | —— |
| Barley | 40 0 0 | —— |
| Castorseed | 48 0 0 | .... |

| Forward. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat April-May | 7 11 0 |
| „ Aug.-Sept. | 10 0 0 |
| Linseed May | 12 15 0 |
| „ Sept. | 15 4 0 |

### BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 27th.

| | Rates Rs as p. |
|---|---|
| Davids No. 10 | 1 0 12 |
| Shapurji No. 10½ | 1 0 4 |
| Currimbhoy No 12½ | 1 0 4 |
| Light Houses No. 6½ | 0 12 0 |

### BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 27th.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 2 0 3/4 |
| Bank Demand | 2 0 13 16 |
| Doc. Acceptance 3m/s. | 2 1 3/4 |
| Fcs. Demand | 365 |
| American Dollars | 286 |
| Hongkong | 205 |
| Shanghai | 314 |
| Japan | 119½ |
| Singapore | 115½ |

Market Steady.

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, Sept. 27.

BULLION.

Bar gold Rs. 26/10/0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London 2/0 11/16.
D. D. on London 2/0 3/4.
Credit 3 Msd/a 2/1 1/4.
D. D. on France 362.
Credit 3 Msd/a 382.
T. T. on Japan 117.
60 D/st Japan 111/8.
D. D. on Hongkong 205.
D. D. on Shanghai 314.
D. D. on Singapore 115/8.
D. D. on New York 232/8.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 95.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 100.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan 92.
3½ per cent. Paper 67/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 76.
4½ per cent. Port Trust long dated 86.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated 74/8.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 74.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 92.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 91/8.

The following are the Bank rates:—

Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2760, Swan 785, Simplex 695, Madhowji 3036, Shapoorji 237/8, By. Uniteds 1170, By. Dyeing 1760, Central India 2750, Century 550, Coorla 2300, Crescent 275, David 862/8, Fazulbhoy 987/8, Finlay 795, Ind. Malwa 330, Kastoorchand 1230 n. Kohinoor 1910, Katni ord 325, Katni Defd 1650, Shivrajpur 41, Tata Ord 225, Tata Defd 1,125, Tata Oil 320, pr. Tata Hydro: 1305, Tata Bank 73/8, Alcock 880, By. 1010, Bt. Burma Petro: 26/4, By. Tramway 780, By. Steam 477/8, New India Insurance 46/8 pr, Jupiter Insurance 13, Scindia Steam 30/8 pr. Vulcan Insurance 3 pr.

### PIECE-GOODS.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth Market since yesterday and values of most of the standard cloths have remained unchanged. The demand has been very poor all round and clearances have also been unsatisfactory. Remittances have been on a small scale, as merchants expect a further rise in the rate of exchange. Fresh shipments of Manchester goods have been arriving rather freely here as well as in Calcutta. But buyers have been holding aloof and seem to be determined not to buy, until prices are substantially reduced. This holding-off policy has had the effect of forcing some week sellers to offer their goods at cheaper rates. It has also put a stop to the transactions amongst the merchants in the bazaar and everywhere a quiet tone has prevailed. This depression has occurred in spite of the strong position of the Manchester Market and in face of the favourable news regarding the monsoon. Prices of foodstuffs will have to go down substantially, before any demand can be expected from the consuming centres for cloth. Fresh business with Manchester has been at a standstill at present, but now and then some stock lots have been offered for immediate shipment by the shippers. Prospects do not seem to be bright for the coming "Devali."

The quotations for the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

| | Ins. Yds | Rs. as p. |
|---|---|---|
| **GREY SHIRTINGS—** | | |
| Ralli's Fari No. 2000 | 39×37½/8 | .... |
| „ 100000 | 45× „ | .... |
| „ No. 33000 | 45× „ | 16 8 0 |
| „ „ 2800 | 37× „ | 14 0 0 |
| Graham's No. 2730 | 39× „ | 14 0 0 |
| „ "Yellow Horse" | 43×38 | .... |
| „ No. 2310 | 44×38 | .... |
| Dewhursts' "BBB" | 38× „ | 25 0 0 |
| „ "BB" | 38× „ | 21 0 0 |
| „ "Rupee No. 5" | 39× „ | 20 8 0 |
| Bates' No. 12838 | 41×37½/8 | .... |
| Bombay Co.'s No. 2580 | 44×38½ | .... |
| „ No. 1500 | 39×37½/8 | 14 8 0 |
| „ No. 5600 | 38×37½/8 | 13 8 0 |
| Ritchie's No. 510 | 39×37½/8 | 14 0 0 |
| „ „ 4162 | 41× „ | 17 0 0 |
| „ „ 1566 | 33×37/37½ | .... |
| Forbes' „ 551 | 38×37½/8 | .... |
| Lyon's "Shunker" | 39× „ | .... |
| Fleming's No. 1905 | 42×38 | .... |
| **GREY DRILLS—** | | |
| Pepperell "Dragon" | 29×40 | 22 0 0 |
| Ralli's Musjid No. 425 | 28×40 | 16 8 0 |
| Mitsui's "Elephant" | 29×40 | 25 8 0 |
| **GREY JACONETS—** | | |
| Ralli's No. 18 | 45×22 | 8 4 0 |
| „ „ 18 | 40×22 | 8 4 0 |
| „ „ 138 | 40×22 | 7 8 0 |
| „ „ 636 | 44×22 | 8 8 0 |
| **GREY MULLS—** | | |
| Ralli's No. 1030 | 30×18 | .... |
| **WHITE SHIRTINGS—** | | |
| Liepmann's No. 1500 | 32×42 | 26 8 0 |
| H.B.T.C. 40000 | 36×40 | |
| H.B.T.C. 30,000 | „ | 37 12 0 |
| Lyon's C. 4000 | „ | |
| Ralli's No. 9889 | 33×40 | .... |
| Forbes' K.B. 100 | 35×40 | .... |
| „ 151 | 33×40 | .... |
| Horockses' "O" | 36×40 | 24 0 0 |
| „ "A1" | „ | 34 0 0 |
| „ "MO" | „ | 35 0 0 |
| „ "MH" | „ | 36 0 0 |
| „ "MA" | „ | 38 0 0 |
| „ "M2" | „ | 40 0 0 |
| „ "EF" | „ | 41 0 0 |
| „ "E1" | „ | 43 0 0 |
| „ "8O" | „ | 45 0 0 |
| „ "AO" | „ | 58 1 0 |
| **WHITE MULLS—** | | |
| Ralli's No. 6 | 41×19 | 9 0 0 |
| „ „ 60 | 46×19 | 10 0 0 |
| „ „ 600 | 51×19 | 12 0 0 |
| „ „ 6000 | 56×19 | 13 8 0 |
| „ Nos. 101/202/303 40" | 45 50×19 | .... |
| „ No. 404 | 55×19 | .... |
| „ No 88 | 58×20 | 9 10 0 |
| „ No. 1270 | 27×18 | .... |
| „ "Sun Ticket" | „ | .... |
| „ No. 55 | „ | .... |
| „ Nos. 50/55/60 40," 45" | 50×18 | .... |
| „ No. 818 | 39×30 | 10 8 0 |
| „ No. 250 (6 lines) | 54×20 | |
| „ No. 350 (8 lines) | | 15 8 0 |
| „ No. 385 (8 lines) | 60×20 | 17 12 0 |
| „ No. 426 (6 lines) | | 18 12 0 |
| „ No. 1440 | 36×20 | 6 8 0 |
| Ritchie's No 1260 | 27×18 | 4 4 0 |
| „ Nos. 9666/9766/9866 | | .... |
| „ No. 95 | 58×20 | 9 10 0 |
| „ No. 66999 | 40×19 | 6 14 0 |
| „ No. 86999 | | 7 3 0 |
| „ No. 775 | 40×18 | 7 0 0 |
| „ No. 875 | 45×18 | 7 8 0 |
| „ No. 975 | 50×18 | 8 0 0 |
| „ No. 615 | | 8 0 0 |
| Graham's "Baloon" | 58×20 | 9 10 0 |
| „ Nos. 9/99/999 40",45",50×18 | | .... |
| „ No. 9999 | 55×18 | .... |
| „ No. 142 | 34×18 | 10 8 0 |
| „ No. 420 | 36×18 | 8 4 0 |
| Macdonald's No 64 | 58×20 | .... |
| Greaves' No. 5060 | 27×18 | 4 8 0 |
| **WHITE NAINSOOKS—** | | |
| Ralli's No. 7070/9090 | 27×18 | 5 0 0 |
| „ No. 7/27 | „ | .... |
| „ Nos. 88/98 | „ | .... |
| „ Nos. 61/81 | „ | 4 14 0 |
| „ No. 9696 | „ | .... |
| „ No. 1909 | „ | .... |
| „ No. 39620 T.B. | 33×32 | 7 4 0 |
| Graham's Nos. 88/8888 | 28×18 | 5 2 0 |
| „ 199/399 | „ | .... |
| „ 95950/97970 | „ | .... |
| „ "Saraswati" | 38×18 | 10 8 0 |
| „ "Tippoo" W/WWW | 34×16 | 8 4 0 |
| „ No. 50000 | „ | 8 8 0 |
| „ Nos. 33340/33350/33360 | „ | 8 12 0 |
| Lyon's Nos. 4545/5656/6767 | 28×18 | .... |
| Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000 | | .... |
| „ No. 8000 F.B. | 38×22 | .... |
| Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/5520 | 28×18 | 4 14 0 |
| S. W. & Co.'s Nos. 5800/5820 "Motor Car" | 20×18 | 4 12 0 |

The above quotations are on bazaar terms, with discount of 3½ per cent. on Grey Goods and 4 per cent on White Goods.

### CURRENT BANK RATES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| England | 5 per cent | April. 5 1917 |
| France | 5 per cent | Aug. 20 1914 |
| Germany | 5 per cent | Dec. 23 1914 |
| Russia | 6 per cent | July 28 1914 |
| Italy | 5 per cent | Nov. 11 1917 |
| Netherlands | 4½ per cent | July 1 1915 |
| Belgium | 5 per cent | Aug. 20 1914 |
| Austria-Hungary | 5 per cent | April 10 1915 |
| Sweeden | 6½ per cent | Jan. 31 1818 |
| Spain | 4½ per cent | Oct. 28 1914 |
| India { Bombay | 5 per cent | June 12 1919 |
| India { Bengal | 5 per cent | June 5 1919 |
| India { Madras | 6 per cent | June 9 1919 |

Did you get your Copy of
KAMASHASTRA
A guide to health wealth and prosperity
If not—
Write for it to-day
It can be had free from
Vaidya Shastri
Manishanker Govindji,
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
Head Office:—
Jamnagar—Kathiawar

NO MORE RINGWORM

WILLIAM'S
Ringworm Ointment cures Ringworm in 20 minutes
WILLIAM & CO.
Chemists and Druggists
Opp: Grant Medical College
BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

"100 shaves from 1 Blade."
TWINPLEX
STROPPERS
(for Gillette Blades)
All 4 edges stropped at the same time
Latest "all closed" model in satin lined nickel case.
Price Rs. 13 each, Post Free.
MATHEWS & CO.,
86, Medows Street,(Opp. Taraporevala) BOMBAY

Krishnalal Ramakunt
Sharma.
LEADING SANSKRIT ASTROLOGER, PALMIST AND CLAIREVOYANT.
26, Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, Market.
When in difficulty, worry, or trouble, consult us and save yourself lifetime sorrow and misery. Be guided by your astral friends and your horoscope.
If you are losing money in business, shares, cotton, silver, yarn, linseed, etc., come to us and we will forcast you the daily truthful fall and rise all over India by our prayers and mantras and assist you to recoup your losses.

*PLEASE NOTE*
TELEPHONE No. 4458
Telegram:—"Royalmotor,"
When you require Michelin, Dunlop, Firestone, or other well-known motor tyres and accessories,
ROYAL MOTOR CAR CO.,
opp. Imperial Cinema,
Lamington Road, BOMBAY

—SANITARYWARE—
of every discription Baths, Basins, etc.

50 Church Gate Street, Fort, BOMBAY
—CULBWALLA & CO:

GRATIS & POST FREE.
"Dr. Paul's Guide to Health" and How to make Scented Hair Oils, Perfume etc., at home at a very cheap cost" will be sent free. Write clearly and mention this paper. S. PAUL & Co., Chemists.
4, Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta.

Just Unpacked
the following English Goods, that can be supplied as follows:—
1. F. H. Ayer's Tennis Balls 1919 Rs. 16-8 Per Doz.
2. "Force" Cricket Bats x, xx. xxx, xxxx each 14, 17, 20, 23
3 Wm. Shillcock's "Mc.Gregor" Football complete Rs. 18-8 each.
4. Jaques' "Bulldog" Hockey Stick Rs. 12 each.
5. Jaque's "Pickring Match" Hockey Stick Rs. 11 each.
DODHY & SONS,
PRACTICAL MAKERS OF SPORTS,
Kerrawalla Building, Mangaldass Road,
BOMBAY 2.
Tele:—"DODHY," Bombay, Sialkot.
Head Office—SIALKOT CITY.

REMOVED TO NEW HANUMAN
DEVJI MALJI
JEWELLER
Telephone No. 4497.
New Mahajanwadi, Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

This is the shop where you should come if you want to purchase
Gold Ornaments
Fency Silverware
Diamond & Pearl Jewellery, etc.
OF THE LATEST STYLE.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
[illegible]

# THE RENT ACT AND SPECULATION.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir:—When sometime back the Rent Act was passed, it was looked upon as a boon by the entire population of the city. The landlords were taking full advantage of the situation; building meterials and labour had become dearer; the number of houses built could not keep pace with the rapidly increasing population; and consequently the demand became far more than the supply. Just at this juncture the Government stepped in to allay the distress; and the thanks of all are due to his Excellency Lord Wellingdon for the prompt and courageous way in which he dealt with the question. But when the rent was fixed, and any arbitrary enhancement of it was made illegal, the gambling tendency received a check. Soon, however, it began to find vent in the price of land, and in a short time it grew to such amazing proportion, that it has become highly desirable and necessary that our sympthetic Governor his Excellency Sir George Lloyd takes steps to remedy the evil without any loss of time.

But some of the tenents themselves are not free from the mania. While they are protected by the Act from eviction, there is nothing to prevent their subletting to others, ostensibly at the legal rate but really for something more. We cannot, of course, expect them to be philanthropic enough to part with their tenements for no consideration. Wherever there is subletting we may be quite sure, some underhand dealing unfair both to the Rent Act and the landlord is practised; against which with all the provisions of the Rent Act, the sub-tenent is unable to appeal, on account of the sheer inability to get a place. He would silently and ungrudgingly pay the illegal excess, rather than be turned adrift in the open street. If the Rent Act is to have the desired effect, subletting should be made illegal.

But in the matter of speculation in land prices, the existence or otherwise of buildings is immaterial. In fact, speculation grows ranker in the case of vacant land. Strangely enough, all incentive to building on vacant plots is more or less weak; people are not very anxious to put up fresh ones; and it is even more paying to keep the plots vacant.

If the information I got is to be relied on, and there is every reason to believe it to be wholly true, it shows a very dangerous state of affairs. Till about the year 1916, land prices were only normal; and the periodical increases only represented the corresponding rise in all prices. But by the year 1917, they began to show symptoms of an unhealthy nature; and by the present time the situation has reached almost an acute stage. A few specific instances may not be out of place here.

In the Malabar Hill, in 1916, land of moderately advantageous situation could be had for prices ranging between Rs. 8 and Rs. 15 per sq. yd. In the course of one year this rose to Rs. 30, and in the present day the same land cannot be had for anything less than Rs. 80 to Rs. 100. The prices in Mazagaon also show almost the same rate of inflation. In Hornby Road, in 1917, it was Rs. 500 or less per sq. yd. Now the some plot will fetch Rs. 2,000 per sq. In the suburbs (roughly from Bandra to Andheri, and as far as Ghat-Kopar in the G. I. P. Ry.) till the year 1916 the prices ranged from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,500 per acre. Now it ranges from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per sq. yd., that is, between Rs. 5,000 and 2,5000 per acre. Only a few months back one mill in Tardeo was sold for 30 lakhs, and it is now offered 55 lakhs. In Hornby Road, it is said, the Dwarakadas Building which sometime back, was bought for 4¼ (four and a quarter) lakhs is now offered 14 lakhs. The Gaity Theatre which two years ago was sold for 4 lakhs has recently been bought by a local bank for 17 lakhs. The Great Western Hotel Building which was a short time back purchased by one of the new Insurance Companies for 17 lakhs or thereabouts, also shows, more or less, the same extent of inflation.

In Mazagaon the Khairaj Building, which was bought in 1913 for 5 lakhs and 5 thousands, sold last year for 19 lakhs and 36 thousands, and in a short time again sold for 26 lakhs, is reported to have been now offered 30 lakhs. In six years this shows a rise of nearly 600 per cent. In Vikroali in or about 1914 one plot of land was bought for 50 thousands, and now sold for 6 lakhs and 25 thousands. In Bhandup one was bought in 1918 for 1½ lakhs, and recently sold for 4 lakhs and 51 thousands. Many more instances can be given, but the above will conclusively prove the extent to which mad speculation in land prices has gone. A reference to the register of land sales may perhaps give instances of more violent inflation.

And it appears that the City Improvement Trust, which which was formed in 1896 by Lord Sandhurst, during the plague season, to combat insanitary conditions by building better houses, widening the streets, improving the roads etc., has now practically forgotten much of all that noble tradition, and turned a hopeless profiteer. On the road sides and at other similar places it holds more land than necessary; It purchases for low sums, and realises enormous profits by disposing of the plots at exhorbitant prices. As a public body, and in the interests of the public, it ought to insist on the lease holders of its land realising by way of rent not more than, say, 6 to 7½ per cent. on their investment in buildings. But, as it is, the Trust itself sets a very bad example; while the lessees from it are tempted to resort to underhand means by reducing the size of the rooms, paying less attention to sanitation and charging extortionate rent.

Any continuation of this abnormal state in land prices cannot but be fraught with serious danger to the community. Such an unhealthy and sudden rise is certainly highly detrimental to the well-being of the people. It is nothing less than sheer gambling, and has all its demoralising effects. Purchasing at the inflated prices, the purchaser is forced to go in for illegal ways, if he is to get a reasonable return on his investment. He has to defeat the aims of the Rent Act by freeing his building from its operation, and this he can do only by breaking it down and erecting a new one, may-be with the same meterials. And this process leads to enormal national loss in labour and, to some extent, of meterials, apart from the untold suffering due to higher rents. And finally, when the crash comes, as come it necessarily must in all such cases, it is always the wrong man that suffers.

At present over-crowding and lack of housing accommodation are the two themes of common talk everywhere. There are, no doubt, in the Buildings Act elaborate details worked out as to the size, ventilation etc., etc., of the rooms. But what purpose is served by all these conditions being faithfully observed, while at the same time more than double the number of occupants for whom the room is intended, are huddled together in it? And the situation becomes unthinkable when any building falling short of the prescribed conditions, is passed by the Corporation and is erected. In fact much of the presistence with which epidemics cling to the city is to be traced to this. Unless a particular number of cubic feet of space be fixed as the minimum for each occupant, the sanitary portion among the objects of the Building Act is rendered futile.

Any one casually passing through Bombay and the suburbs can see that there are very many vacant plots where buildings can conveniently be erected. In Mazagaon, Byculla, Tardeo and Worli there are large areas lying idle, evidently kept so by speculators; but which are excellent sites for buildings. If the Corporation assesses the same rates on these lands as they do on buildings, it will act as a stimulus to new erections. In the suburbs, in the G. I. P. line as far as Ghat Kopar and in the B. B. and C. I. upto Varsova, there are millions of acres of vacant land. The present Tram service is not even sufficient for the needs of the city. If new Tram companies are licensed to construct lines in these suburbs, by a Tram network, the termini of which will be at the various railway stations, and by the construction of intermediate platform stations, the whole region can be made to serve the city.

But for this, the speulation in land prices must be stopped. There is no justification in assessing the owner of vacant land less than the owner of buildings when actually the former gets far more profit by speculation than the latter gets by way of rent. As said above, if the vacant land also is assessed in the same way and at the same rate as the buildings are, it will be only a legitimate and proper tax, and a stimulus to building. A law similar to the Rent Act should be passed making speculation in land above a certain maximum rate illegal. If such an Act cannot be passed, it may be highly beneficial if on the unearned income by speculation, acquired by ways both heartless and illegitimate, a sufficiently deterrent profit tax is levied.

Again, if the Rent Act is not made applicable to the new buildings also, in a short time the Act itself will be rendered a dead letter. Even then if sub-letting continues, it will create two rates of rent—documentary and actual; and thus defeat the object of the Act. For considerations of the health of the city, the maximum number of the residents in each room should be fixed according to its size. Above all the vagaries of the City Improvement Trust, recently reported in papers must be enquired into and properly dealt with. Will not the sympathetic Government of his Excellency Sir George Lloyd take up the question and win the gratitude of the suffering thousands?—Yours, etc.,

Fergusson Road, Sept., 15

P. N. GANESAN.

# AN AFFRONT TO MOSLEMS.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"The Times of India", in its issue of the 25th instant, had the following mischievous words in one of its leading articles:—

"If the man directing the steam-hammer has raised his hammer for a blow, and the whistle blows, when he is at the top of the stroke, he rushes off to his mid-day meal, *leaving his hammer suspended in mid-air like Mahomed's coffin.*"

I have underlined the objectionable part of the sentence. Through the medium of your esteemed paper, I venture to give below the reasons why the words underlined are certain to arouse the keenest resentment among Mussalmans:—

(1) The leading article in question is written in a light hearted vein all throughout, and the writer, who penned it, ought not to have imported into it, the sacred name of our Prophet.

(2) Even the names of ordinary men after death are clothed, by universal consent, with a certain amount of sanctity; to speak gaily about the Prophet's coffin, and to compare it to a steam-hammer in mid-air is a sacrilege of which the worst enemies of Islam have not been guilty, so far as I know.

(3) The allusion to the Prophet's coffin is absolutely false and incorrect. His holy coffin was never suspended in mid-air.

(4) The allusion to the Prophet's coffin was not in any way essential to the central idea of the leaderette in question.

Perhaps, Sir, with your high journalistic traditions, you will be surprised to learn, that, even after the above grounds were put before the Editor of "The Times of India", with a request that as a Christian gentleman, he should express his regret for the insertion of the objectionable words above referred to, he has observed an absolute silence, which it is not necessary for me to interpret. It might be that the gentleman in the "Times" Office, whose duty it is to provide a fixed quantity of elephantine humour, thrice a week, for the benefit of the readers of that paper lost all control over his pen and feelings when inditing the words I have complained of. But it passes my understanding, how, words so reprehensible could have found their way into the most responsible part of the journal. Time and again, I have observed and so many others have observed, your contemporary has, in his inspired moments, shown himself in his editorials, to be very indifferent as to grammer and decency, if not both; but the leading article I have complained of, is peculiarly obnoxious. It amounts to such an unbearable travesty of the Holy Faith of the Mussalmans, that your contemporary is bound by all the rules of honest journalism to offer a full and proper apology for such rudeness, however, unintentionally the rudeness may from its view point have been indulged in.

The leading article in question contains a vicious fling at the saintly Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, and no one is surprised at this. But, surely, there was no need of coupling anti-Islamic sentiments with anti-Indian virulence. Thereby, the "Times" has set a bad precedent, which, it is the duty of all self-respecting Mussalmans, in the interests of the dignity of their Faith, not to tolerate:—Yours, etc.,

"SPECTATOR."

Bombay, September 26.

# THE CORPSE IN AMRITSAR WELL.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The "Pioneer" and the rest of the tribe have of late manifested an extraordinary tendency to be misled:

> "Into a limbo large and broad, since called
> The Paradise of Fools."

A rather remarkable illustration of this tendency is to be found in the comments of the Anglo-Indian press on the speech of the Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya on the Indemnifying Bill in the Imperial Legislative Council. With characteristic unanimity, the penny scribblers declare that to Pandit's disconfiture all his allegations against excess of force being used by the authority were shattered to pieces by Messrs. Thompson, Hailey and General Hudson. It is unfortunate that the full text of Pandit's speech is not available to us and for aught I know it may not be available for a few days yet. The summary of the debate that has been supplied to the public by the Associated Press is, however, more eloquent than exhaustive and we can see from it whether the points raised and the instances of excess of vindictiveness of authority quoted by him were met by the trinity of the Council enthusiastically apotheosised by the Anglo Indian scribe.

Mr. Thompson who out—O'Dwyered in attempting to dismiss the testimony and statements of Pandit Malaviya as the ejusions of a person who was not in his senses. For had not the Pandit alleged that there were corpses rotting in the well of the Talyanwalle Bagh at Amritsar so late as in June last when he visited the Punjab for the first time after the abrogation of martial law? Mr. Thompson triumphantly informed the Council that the Pandit's unsound senses had mistaken a piece of cloth for a corpse! Mistake a piece of cloth for a corpse! If Pandit Malaviya is prone to mistaking on that lavish scale, I should not be surprised if he mistake Mr. Thompson for a gentleman who had a sense of decorum.

I should like to inform the public of some very interesting details of this incident. Pandit Malaviya visited this well when the sun was shining in his full glory and when darkness or dust could not obstruct the vision. The well is not more than 6ft. deep. I mean the water level is not below six feet from the surface of the earth. It was not necessary therefore to strain one's eyes to detect a corpse that was lying in the water. The Hon. Pandit was not all alone when he saw the corpse in the well. It was not possible that all others who were with him should have been so deceived. Moreover, he had about a dozen friends with him on that occasion. Pandit Motilal Nehru, Swami Shraddhanand, Pandit Venkatesh Narain Tewary among others were with him and each one saw the corpse which by a mysterious administrating hocus-pocus now dwindles into a piece of cloth. Pandit Motilal is a shrewd lawyer and he was eager to make assurance doubly sure. He, therefore, picked a few stones lying about the well and threw them in the water with some force. He aimed at the corpse or the piece of cloth as Mr. Thompson would say and not only saw the corpse but found the water emitting such abominable and offensive smell when it was disturbed that they had to retire at a distance for a few minutes. How I wish Swamiji's advice had commended itself to the good Pandit who could not be persuaded to believe that anybody would be interested in denying the truth. The Swamiji was of opinion that the corpse should be taken out of water and kept in their custody till handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar. But what authority, it may be asked, has Mr. Thompson to say that there was no corpse in the well. On the one hand we have the testimony of such eminent persons universally respected for the loftiness of their character. On the other, who is there to give them a lie. Is it the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar? No, that officer never troubled himself to examine the well personally. It was a Sub-inspector of Police who was deputed to do the work. And when did he do it? Not as Pandit Malaviya and others did it in the light of the day but at night. The next morning the story went round the town that the well was searched but no corpse was found in it and that it was apparently a piece of cloth which was mistaken for a human body. All is well that ends well—is it not so Mr. Thompson?

As a matter of fact the most important speech from the Government benches was Lieut. General Hudson's. He has practically sold the Government. I dare say Lord Chelmsford and Sir William Vincent are intelligent enough to see in what an uncomfortable plight they have been bunched by General Hudson's admissions. Pandit Malaviya, it will be remembered, requested the Government in one of his famous string of questions to obtain information on two points. Was an order to disperse given to the crowd before fire was opened at it at the Jalyanwalla Bagh on the 13th? And is it a fact that all Indians no matter what their age and position, were made to crawl on their stomach through a certain street of Amritsar? The Government of India as is well known refused so answer these questions. Luckily for us, Sir Havelock Hudson had no insuperable scruples to tell the truth. He clearly if apologetically admits that the meeting was not asked to disperse before opening the fire and that men were so made to crawl in the street of Dugtanwalla. To quote his own words:

> the officer commanding at Amritsar had to decide about midday on the 13th April how he would act if the projected meeting took place, in direct defiance of his authority, After making his dispositions for the safety of his command, he had but a small striking force available. Realizing the gravity of the occasion the officer commanding decided personally to accompany this small force of 50 rifles, 40 men armed with kukris only and two armoured cars. He marched this force straight to the Jallianwalla Bagh, leaving the armoured cars behind, owing to the narrowness of streets. On reaching the Bagh his force was confronted by a vast assembly, some thousands strong who were being harangued by a man who was standing on a raised platform. It was clearly the duty of the officer in command to disperse this unlawful assembly. Realizing the danger to his small force unless *he took immediate action*, and being well aware of the inadequacy of the measures taken to restore order on the 10th of April, *he ordered fire to be opened.* To crowd was dispersed.

Further as regards the order of crawling, General Hudson says "The order was in force for five days . . .

> The order was, of course, an unusual one, and not such as might have been considered necessary by other officers in like circumstances. The officer in command at Amritsar will doubtless be prepared to justify his action, should he be called upon to do so."

To whose disconfiture I should like to ask, were these admissions Pandit Malaviya's or Lord Chelmsford's?

"Holding a torch to the sun." What a fascinating epitomy of wisdom and on the whole a very popular form of expression in our vernacular! If I attempted to say anything in defence of that magnificent speech of Pandit Malaviya's I will really be holding a torch to the sun. It is a wonderful performance, such as the most distinguished speakers of the world could be proud of. Its incisive logic and mighty array of facts have turned Anglo Indiandom topsy turvy. And if the critic falls foul of its length—4 hours and 25 minutes—I will only refer him to a passage in Lord Curzon's "Modern Parliamentary Eloquence.' " . . . we find that the majority of the great speeches of the late Georgian and even the early Victorian epochs were from 3 to 4 hours in duration.

(Continued in Column 6.)

# A VICTIM OF MARTIAL LAW.

Mr. LABH SINGH, M.A., LL.B. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law.

A Gujranwala leader who was originally sentenced to transportation for life by the Martial Law Commission, but whose sentence has been commuted to six months' rigorous imprisonment by the Lieut.-Governor. In regard to this act of "clemency" Mr. Labh Singh in a petition to the Viceroy says:—"No mere reduction of sentence, it is humbly submitted, can be a consolation to your Excellency's memorialist or in an adequate measure will right the wrong that has been done him or meet the ends of justice."

# SHIPPING.

◆

## ARRIVALS

September 27.

S S City of Colombo—Thomson—New York—August 15.
S S Akbar—Courtney—Jeddah—August 17.
S S Linga—Cutbush—Karachi—Sept. 25.
S S Moora—Maine—Karachi—Sept. 25.

## DEPARTURES.

September 27.

S S Severnmede—Lascelbs—Hull
S S Elswick Hall—Smith—Hull.
S S War Rapier—Pallett—Marmagoa.
S S Queda—Moxon—Calcutta and Rangoon.
S S Aungban—Wright—Rangoon.
S S Kashmir—Bartlett—Calcutta.
S S Malta—Collyer—London

September 28.

S S Totomi Maru—Matsushita—Kobe, etc.
S S Wwazan Maru—Wawamoto—Antwerp.
S S Largo Law—Wright—New York and Philadelphia.
S S Nippon—Mecich—China via Colombo.
S S Revenrock—Shield—Beira.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances on Saturday:—

S S Chanda—Cunningham—Calcutta.
S S City of Cairo—Dowse—Liverpool.
S S Aras—Nesbitt—Mahomerah.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—

Steamer Ozarda for Persian Gulf.
Steamer Dunera for China.

S S City of Colombo:—The W. & A. Graham Coy's steamer City of Colombo, 3,909 tons, Captain A. Thomson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from New York, with a general cargo, which port she had left on 15th ultimo.

S S Akbar:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Akbar, 2,957 tons, Captain E. W. Courtney, arrived in harbour, on Saturday, from Jeddah, with a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 17th ultimo.

S S Linga:—The B I S N Coy's Karachi mail steamer Linga, 958 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with mail, a general cargo and passengers, which port she had left on 25th instant.

S S Moora:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Moora, 3,163 tons, Captain C. E. Maine, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Totomi Maru:—The N Y K steamer Totomi Maru, 2,020 tons, Captain G. Matsushita, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for Kobe via Singapore and Hongkong, with a general cargo.

S S Kwazen Maru:—The K. Shoji Kaisha's steamer Kwazen Maru, 1,841 tons, Captain G. Kawamato, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for Antwerp via Aden, Port Said and Gibraltar, with same bottom cargo.

S S Largo Law:—The T. M. Coy's steamer Largo Law, 2,532 tons, Captain W. Wright, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour for New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

S S Aras:—The Shaw Wallace Coy's steamer Aras, 2,071 tons, Captain J. D. Nesbitt, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour for Mahomerah, with a general cargo.

S S Nippon:—The W and A Graham Coy's steamer Nippon, 4,014 tons, Captain O. Mecich, sailed yesterday, from Bombay harbour, for China via Colombo, with same bottom cargo.

S S Revenrock:—The W & A Graham Coy's steamer Revenrock, 2,893 tons, Captain J. W. Shield, sailed yesterday from Bombay harbour for Beira, with ballast.

S S Chanda:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Chanda, 3,960 tons, Captain F. R. G. Cunningham, will sail to-day, from Bombay harbour, for Calcutta via Malabar and Coromandal Coast Ports and Colombo, with a general and some bottom Cargo.

S S City of Cairo:—The City Line steamer City of Cairo, 5,023 tons, Captain B. Dowse, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Liverpool, with a general cargo and passengers.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS

◆

Saturday 27th September 1919.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B Begena No 2 | Marseilles | 2-10- . | ..T M & Co |
| F Elzelwolf.. | Hull | 7-10- 9 | ..Ralli Bros |
| H Bahrein.. | Aden | N F | ..M M & Co |
| Offside | | | |
| Ultopia — | N F | N F | F S Shushter, & Co |
| K Pentakota | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| L Purura — | N F | N F | ..M M & Co |
| N Barpeta .. | Busra | 30-9-19 | ..M M & Co |
| O Martinique | Bankok | 30-9-19 | ..G Arbuttnot & Co |
| Offside | | | |
| Q Vergemere | N F | N F | D Khandwang |

### HARBOUR WALL

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aporto .. | N F | 27-9-19 | ..K N & Co |
| Courland .. | N F | N F | ..K N & Co |
| Mahanadi .. | N F | 27-9-19 | ..K N & Co |
| Netravati .. | N F | N F | ..K N & Co |
| Sabarmati.. | N F | N F | ..K N & Co |
| Satranji .. | N F | N F | ..K N & Co |

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Koweit — | — | — | .. |
| 3 Porto de.. | Genoa | 2-10-19 | ..M Italian |
| 5 Baroda .. | P Gulf | 1-10-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 7 Grelden.. | London | 30-9-19 | ..Graham & Co |
| 10 Massilia.. | Liverpool | 12-10-19 | ..Graham & Co |
| 12 & 13 Shuja | Busra | 30-9-19 | ..D R I M |

### ALEXANDRA DOCK

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Moora .. | London | N F | ..M M & Co |
| 4 Cooeyanna | Busra | 28-9-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 6 Clan Macnica | Malabar coast | 7-10-19 | ..J F & Co |
| 7 Dunera .. | China | 10-10-19 | ..M M & Co |
| 9 Karadenis | Suez | 28-9-19 | ..D R I M |
| 10 Bradenburg | London | 27-9-19 | ..Graham & Co |
| 17 Varsova | Busra | 30-9- 9 | ..M M & Co |

### HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Oraro — | N F | N F | A Ashdown & Co |

## EXPORT.

September 27.

S S Begona No. 2 for Marseilles:—925 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Karmala for London:—210 chests sandalwood oil Thos. Cook and Son.

S S Largo Law for New York:—45 cwts gum tragakanth Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy.

S S Porto-de-Alessandretta for Genoa:—400 bales cotton Arturs Boneschi; 100 cwts nutmegs, 78 cwts colombo roots, 500 cwts pepper B. G. Goris and Co.

S S Dunera for Hongkong:—1,000 bales cotton Volkart Bros.; 500 bales cotton grey yarn Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; 1,200 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co.; 60 cwts angoor Natwarlal Himatlal; 15 bales cotton grey yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.

S S Dunera for Shanghai:—4 bales cotton, 800 bales cotton grey twist Cursetji Bomanji and Co.; 113 bales cotton grey yarn Greaves Cotton and Co.; 500 bales cotton grey twist David Sassoon and Co.

## IMPORT.

September 27.

S S Kashmir from London. Agents M. M. and Co.:—20 kegs, 17 casks ivary; 10 cases quinine sulph.; 21 cases essences; 34 cases medicines; 14 cases plumbago crucibles; 5 cases chlorodyne; 5 cases oil varnish; 2 packages lead pipes; 8 cases, 6 packages stationery; 3 cases glassware and balance; 5 cases woollen and cotton piece-goods; 5 cases drugs; 4 cases medicines and toilet preparations; 16 cases medicines and drugs; 6 cases, 7 packages drapery; 3 cases biance; 4 bundles, 45 packages copper rod; 3 cases toys and cotton goods; 20 cases benedectine; 100 cases geneva; 4 cases tobacco; 43 bales cotton blankets; 50 cases sauce; 16 cases confectionery; 82 cases biscuits; 5 cases soap; 6 cases lamps and spare parts; 100 kegs sugar of lead; 23 cases essence and fruit essences; 6 cases boot polish; 200 cases beer; 18 packages nails and shoes; 6 cases perfumery; 3 bales blankets; 13 cases glassware; 9 cases saccharine; 5 cases raw ivary hallow; 4 cases wax pearls ivary; 3 cases dynamos; 4 cases santagen; 8 cases antrifection metal; 13 cases toilet soap, fruit salts, insect powder, etc.; 35 packages medicines, medicated spiriteds preparations, Epsom salt, etc.; 33 cases cigarettes; 7 cases rice powder; 248 crts. lime stones receiving tiles; 150 cases vibrona; 108 packages medicines, medicated spirits, Epsom salts, glass, soda, etc.; 50 cases hoops, gas mantles, etc.; 8 cases honey; 51 packages E. D. vie; 1,671 cases brandy; 30 cases whisky; 54 cases toilet soap; 192 packages aniline colour; 19 cases blacking; 650 bags seed of caraway; 35 cases liquor; 11 cases sardines, olives, perfumery etc.; 3 cases hosiery; 125 bundles yellow metal sheets; 777 cases wines; 42 cases pamphlets; 225 cases lime juice cordial; 810 bundles copper sheets; 8 cases electric lamps, glass, electric lights, etc.; 261 cases cocoa, chocolate, cocoa powder, confectionery, etc.; 15 cases lamp black; 4 cases toys; 12 cases gloy paste; 65 packages brass glue; 9 bundles wood planks; 4 cases woollens; 3 cases locks; 60 cases artificial silk yarn; 14 cases medicines, medicated spirits; 11 packages gin, orange bitters; 27 cases flavour essences; 4 cases flavour essences and perfumery; 100 bottles quick silver; 11 cases baking powder; 1,365 copper ingots; 3 casks earthenware; 2 cases oil; 3 cases cod-liver oil; 11 packages toilet requisites; 6 cases fruit salt; 8 cases oil varnish in tins; 7 cases shoes; 5 cases boots and shoes; 24 packages, 2 cases cotton, toilet cream, tablets, hosiery, etc.; 2 cases oilmanstores; 11 cases gloy; 16 cases 8 bales paper; 3 casks glass jugs and tumblers; 10 cases madeira; 3 kegs, 2 casks dry colour; 3 cases woollen tissues; 8 casks sealing wax; 4 bales cottons; 5 casks alizarine forte; 15 cases acid saticylic, flavour essences, ginger, colour etc.; 11 cases stationery and envelopes; 139 cases spirits; 2 cases boots; 12 cases champaigne.

S S Barpeta from Busreh. Agents M. M. and Co.:—320 baskets dates; 415 bales wool.

(Continued from Column 4.)

Sheridan's speech on the Begum's of Oude was five hours and forty minutes in length; Burke frequently spoke for between three and four hours. Brougham's speech on Law Reform in the House of Commons in February, 1828, lasted for six hours; . . . Mr. Gladstone in introducing the Budget of 1853, spoke for five hours. Lord Palmerston's celebrated Don Pacifico speech in June, 1850, spoken, as Mr. Gladstone somewhat hyperbolically remarked "from the dusk of one day to the dawn of the next," and delivered without the aid of a note—assuredly one of the most astonishing feats in the history of the British Parliament—occupied four hours and forty minutes, some of Mr. Lowe's Reform Bill speeches were from two to three hours in duration."—Yours, etc.,

KAPILDEVA MALAVIYE.

No. 8, Waterloo Mansions opposite
Museum West, BOMBAY,
is the
ONLY PLACE
IN INDIA
where
HYDROCELE
IS CURED BY QUALIFIED EXPERTS
CENT PER CENT.
By painless methods not necessitating confinement to bed. Patients attend to their daily avocations while under treatment.
Apply:—ELECTRO-THERAPEUTIST.

MATHERAN
Royal Hindu Hotel
WILL RE-OPEN FROM
1ST OCTOBER.
Rooms can be reserved NOW
for single Visitor and families.
Govindji, Vasanji,
Tele No. 1656.
CHIRA-BAZAAR
BOMBAY.

# POONA RACING SEASON

## LAST DAY OF BIG MEETING.

## WILLIAM THE BEAU WINS THE ST. LEGER PLATE

*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

(From our Correspondent.)

Although the sky looked threatening rains fortunately held off during the Poona race meeting on Saturday. It had, however, rained heavily overnight, so much so that a meeting of the Stewards, we are told, was held in order to decide whether the race could be run. The course was exceedingly heavy; on account of this many horses declined, especially in the St. Leger Plate. It is a pity that the inclement weather has interfered a good deal with the Big Meeting of the Poona racing season this year. The attendance was large and the card most interesting. William the Bean, the valuable horse of Mr. Goculdas, again, won the biggest event of the day. This fresh victory of this horse was the subject of conversation all round, as was his last Wednesday's victory. Every one expressed surprise, if not indignation, that the handicapper allowed himself to be so completely poor winked. It has taken him time to discover the true merit of this animal, a fact for which we, certainly, cannot congratulate him. But now that he has probably discovered what the horse is capable of doing, we trust that in future races, other owners will be given an equal chance to win big events in Western India; and such horses as William the Bean, will not be let loose with feather weights each time he is out, while other horses are made to carry steam rollers over and over again, for instance First Flier.

The first race on the card started rather early. It was the Dhond Plate of 5 furlongs which should have been run on Wednesday last but was abandoned on account of the thunderstorm. Fire declined in this race including Innocence whose handicap was exceedingly severe. We have already commented on this. Alladin and Resident started hot favourites but a good deal of money was invested on Mechanic and Warminster. The latter won the race from Mechanic. The timing was bad as the course was heavy.

All ran in the Sirur Plate of 1 mile for Country Breds. Maiden Palm should have won this but for the heavy course. Tipster who was receiving 2st. 4lb. from Maiden Palm just managed to keep in front. Morris again rode a good race. In spite of her weight Maiden Palm contested every inch.

Quite a large field ran in the Warwick Plate of 6 furlongs for horses in the 3rd Division Christmas Holiday was the only one who declined in a field of 19 on the programme. This was an open race as the good handicapping made it difficult to locate the winner. Gipsy's Advice was perhaps more strongly fancied than the rest, and Oregon Fine was well supported by his numours connections. Crushed Glass, who is a much superior animal to the lot, settled all doubts the a moment he was let go. Gipsey's Advice secured the third place behind Oregon Pine, Crushed Glass out classed this field.

Dunskey, Royal Band, Cherry and Black, Red Quill and Pantomine declined in the Northcote Plate of 1 mile for horses in the second Division. Cyanite and Country Lad were selected as favourites, but both ran ro where. Royal Charter won from Authracite who ran well in spite of the heavy going. We believe Royal Charter who was imported by Captain Cautley is a very good animal and consequently there is absolutely nothing remarkable in this victory.

It is a pity that First Flier, Charcol and Thunder declined in the important Plate known as the St. Ledger. This was a R. C. and distance event in which Helford was believed to be a good thing. First Flier who dead-heated with Mordenirs in the Aga Khan Cup carried 5 pounds more than in that race, while William the Bean who won the Western India Stakes with 8 stones and the Aga Shamsudin Plate with 8-6 was again fortunate to get 8-11 in this race which he won comfortably from Derseingham. This fresh victory of this horse justifies our comment of Wednesday last that he is the best handicapped horse in India just as Verge was a couple of years back. Gaicomi ran very poorly and Helford was never in it. Fiz Yama, Brendan and Matchlock had absolutely no chance in this race. The public applauded the handicapper when William the Beau passed the post and many said that he the handicapper deserved all congratulations for this happy victory.

A small field of seven started in the Eclipse Plate. Resilience and Black Walnut were favourite and Camberley had many friends. Cresset won from Waynflete after a tight finish.

Nizam ul Mulk who had been constantly knocking at the door of late, at last managed to get in. He won the Cursetjee Dhunjishaw; Plate of 1 mile from that splendid poney, Mentor, Red Cross was scratched and in his absence Quantity was well backed as was also Amir Azwar and Rose Hill. Purtoosing on Ross Hill fell after the start; though he was brought in unconscious, we are glad to say that it is believed he received no serious injury. Two years Nizam ul Mulk won this very plate on that day he won a double event like Warminster yesterday.

Warminster, Alladin, Resident and Bhookri again ran in the last race, the Kirkee Plate of 5 furlongs. This race proved another victory for Warminster who just won from Defender. He carried 7 pound penalty for winning the first race. He has certainly proved himself a great horse.

An event of interest to sportsmen in Poona is the annual Billiard Tournament for jockeys which is in its concluding stages. The Cup this year is presented by His Highness the Maharaja of Cooch Behar. Jockeys O'Brien and Townsend are the finalists, the former is conceding the latter a big handicap. The final will be played to-morrow.

Details:—

THE DHOND PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER, 8-8, J. R. Flynn ......... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MECHANIC, 8-3, Purtoosingh ......... 2
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's ALADDIN, 8-12, Brown ......... 3
Mr. S. N. Mahomed's RESIDENT, 8-2, Harrison ......... 4

Did not run:—Innocence, Bhookhri, Diamond King, Powder Puff, Marmora and Grey Stone.

The race:—They were sent away on even terms Resident at once established a lead from Warminster, Aladdin and Mechanic, they raced in this order right up to the turn where Mechanic drew level with Resident, Warminster joined the leaders and a great race was witnessed down the straight, Warminster after a tremendous effort beat Mechanic o'n the post by a neck, ½ length, length.

Favourites:—Battleaxe and Aladdin.

Time:—1 min. 9 2/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 59; Places Rs. 22, Rs. 24-8 and Rs. 16.

Trainer:—Owner.

THE SIRUR PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 3,000; second, Rs. 1,000; third, Rs. 500. (Handicap Country-breds.)

H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's TIPSTER, 8-3, Morris ......... 1
Mr. M. Ghorpade's MAIDEN PALM, 10-7, Brown ......... 2
Col. J. Desaraj Urs' MISS TWISTUM, 8-2, J. Flynn ......... 3
General Nawabzada Obaidulla Khan's INDIAN APPLE, 7-4 cd. 7-5, Bullock ... 4

The race:—From a good start Tipster showed the way to Maiden Palm and Mountain Apple, this order was observed from 1 mile post to the turn, where Maiden Palm challenged the leader, in the straight an exciting race was observed, Tipster stayed the vigorous efforts of Maiden Palm, Miss Twistum placed third, far away. Won by ½ length, 1½ lengths, 1 length.

Favourite:—Mountain Apple.

Time:—1 min. 48 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 66; Places Rs. 18, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 31.

Trainer:—D. Greenhalgh.

THE WARWICK PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 2,500; second, Rs. 800; third, Rs. 400. (Handicap English.)

Mr. Kelso's CRUSHED GLASS, 9-5, McPherson ......... 1
Mr. Pine's OREGON PINE, 8-9, Harrison 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' GIPSY'S ADVICE, 9-3, J. Flynn ......... 3
Mr. Pine's TARA PINE, 9-3, Townsend ... 4

Did not run:—Christmas Holiday.

The race:—From a fair start in which Spearwood was left, Oregon Pine flashed out with Tara Pine next and Crushed Glass on the outside, they ran in the above order until near home, where Crushed Glass drew level with the leader, Gipsy's Advice also got going displacing Tara Pine, Oregon Pine challenged Crushed Glass down the straight, but the latter managed to win by ¾ length, 1 length, 1 length.

Favourites:—Oregon Pine and Antic.

Time:—1 min. 16 1/5 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 203; Places Rs. 61-8, Rs. 27 and Rs. 39-8.

Trainer:—Byramjee Rustomjee.

THE NORTHCOTE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 4,000; second, Rs. 1,250; third, Rs. 750. (Handicap English.)

Mr. D. C. Cooper's ROYAL CHARTER, 8-1, Townsend ......... 1
Messrs. Hastings and Guthrie's ANTHRACITE, 9-7, J. R. Flynn ......... 2
Mr. E. L. F. De Soysa's ENCHANTMENT, 7-0, White ......... 3
Mr. Nadir F. Garda's ZEFUS, 7-3, Northmore ......... 4

Did not run:—Dunskey, Royal Band, Cherry and Black, Red Quill and Pantomime II.

The race:—Anthracite led as soon as the barrier arose from Birthday Clothes and Royal Charter, this running was observed till near the turn, where Birthday Clothes retired, Anthracite then entered the straight looking a winner until challenged very hotly by Royal Charter who won on the post by a length, Anthracite was also pressed by Enchantment and Zefus, short head, ½ length separated the placed horses.

Favourite:—Country Lad.

Time:—1 min. 42 secs.

Totes paid:—Win Rs. 103; Places Rs. 38, Rs. 57 and Rs. 52-8.

Trainer:—M. Ryan.

THE ST. LEGER PLATE.—Distance R. C. and distance.

Winner, Rs. 15,000; second, Rs. 5,000; third, Rs. 3,000. (Handicap English.)

Mr. M. Goculdass' WILLIAM THE BEAU, 8-11, J. Flynn ......... 1
Mr. Pine's DERSINGHAM, 8-9, Harrison 2
Mr. M. Goculdass' MATCHLOCK, 7-2, Purtoosingh ......... 3
Mr. C. N. Wadia's FIZ YAMA, 7-7, Buckley ......... 4

Did not run:—First Flier, Charcoal and Thunder.

The race:—This small field behaved very well at the gate and was sent away without trouble. Brendan at once set the pace to Dersingham and Giacomi, at the 4th furlong Brendan retired leaving Dersingham with the command, at the turn William The Beau joined the leader and going strong won with consummate ease by 1 length, 4 lengths, 6 lengths. Matchlock placed third a long way behind.

Favourite:—William The Beau.

Time:—2 mins. 56 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8; Places Rs. 19, Rs. 29-8 and Rs.

Trainer:—J. Robinson.

THE ECLIPSE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 10,000; second, Rs. 3,500; third, Rs. 1,500. (Handicap English.)

Mr. A. S. Moloobhoy's CRESSET, 8-2, Harrison ......... 1
Mr. R. R. S.'s WAYNFLETE, 7-11, McPherson ......... 2
Mr. K. H. Contractor's RESILIENCE, 8-0, Trahan ......... 3
Mr. K. Shinde's BLACK WALNUT, 8-1, Lynch ......... 4

The race:—Cresset at once sprang out of the barrier, with Resilience and Waynflete, as his nearest attendants, Black Walnut was fourth, Verge last. At the turn Waynflete attempted to get on terms with the leader who, however, kept going, and won by ½ a neck, ¾ length, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Verge.

Time:—1 min 2 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 104. Places Rs. 48/8; Rs. 38

Trainer:—T. Harrison.

THE CURSETJEE DHUNJISHAW PLATE—Distance 1 mile.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third, Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Arabs.)

Mr. F. M. Garda's NIZAM-UL-MULK, 7-9, Grace ......... 1
Mr. M. Goculdass' MENTOR, 8-1, Harrison 2
Mrs. Dara Cowasjee's QUANTITY, 7-4, Townsend ......... 3
Mr. K. T. Mangaldass' AMIR ASWAD, 7-3, Rose ......... 4

Did not run:—Red Cross; Golshan; Tit Bits; Fury and Red Prince.

The race:—They were lined up and sent off to a good start, when Rose Hill dislodged his sider Purtoosingh before they had covered a furlong, Nizam-ul-Mulk strided first with Quantity and Portcullis as his nearest attendants, they entered the straight in this order where Portcullis fell back making room for Mentor. Nizam-ul-Mulk kept going and though Mentor put up a spirited fight, he won by ½ length, 1 length, ½ length.

Favourite:—Mentor.

Time:—1 min 57 4/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 142/8. Places Rs. 28/8; Rs. 35/8; Rs. 21.

Trainer:—C. Bleach.

THE KIRKEE PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner, Rs. 6,000; second, Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000. (Handicap Arabs.)

Mr. Noble's WARMINSTER, 7-5 cd 7-12, (penalty) Townsend ......... 1
Messrs. A. R. Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's DEFENDER, 8-6, Trahan ......... 2
Messrs. R. S. Captain and T. V. Shroff's ALADDIN, 7-9, J. Flynn ......... 3
Mr. Lantin's BEADMAKER, 6-7 cd 6-9, Lynch ......... 4

Did not run:—Battleaxe.

The race:—Four Aces cracked the pace to Defender and Beadmaker, from the 5 furlong post to the 2nd furlong, they ran in this order. Warminster joined the leaders at this juncture, Defender brought them into the straight looking a winner he was unexpectedly challenged by Warminster before the grand stands, and lost to him by a short head, Aladdin placed third 1½ lengths, 1½ lengths.

Favourite:—Khundil.

Time:—1 min 9 3/5 secs.

Tote paid:—Win Rs. 180. Places Rs. 82/8; Rs. 66/8; Rs. 72/8.

Trainer:—Owner.

# BARRACKPORE RACES.

## AUTUMN MEETING.

### FIRST DAY.

(From our Racing Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

After a week's break, racing was resumed at Barrackpore. The executive had wrought several improvements in the enclosure and people could now witness races under happy conditions. Altogether there were five races corded, in only two of which the favourites brought home money piled on them. The attendance was very large. There was fine drizzle at times, which kept the temperature down.

Details:—

THE MYSORE PLATE. Distance 5 fur.

Mr. Dutt's EMMIE, 9-1, Thompson ......... 1
Messrs. Skene and Hannay's MARCHIONESS, 9-10, Hayhoe ......... 2
Mr. White's LADY JANE, 9-10, White ... 3

Also Ran:—Actor 8-1, Cupid 9-5.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 12 for Win, Rs 12 and Rs. 14 for places.

Betting:—3 to 1 on Emmie, threes Marchioness, tens Lady Jane, twenties others.

The Race:—Emmie was first out of gate. She led all through and was never caught winning by 3½ lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute, 10 1/5 seconds.

THE ROSARY PLATE.—Distance 5 fur.

Dr. Usmon's MASTER PRIAM, 10-3, Hayhoe ......... 1
Mrs. Dormieux's GUN CARRIAGE, 10-9, Seastream ......... 2
Major Edward's QUALITY, 10-7, Thompson ......... 3

Also ran:—Balsam 11-0, Slipery Ann 11-7, Columbia 9-11, Problem 9-7.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 57 for win, Rs. 26 and Rs. 33 for places.

Betting:—5 to 4 Slippery Ann, 7 to 2 Master Priam, fives Gun Carriage, twelves to twenty-fives others.

The Race:—After Gun Carriage had brought them along almost near the home, Master Priam challenged and passed him by 1½ lengths, 2 lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute, 7 2/5 seconds.

THE KARACHI PLATE.—Distance 5 fur.

Mr. Mullik's MAHONEY BOY, 9-13, White ......... 1
Wajadwad's CHATTERBOX, 8-7, Thompson ......... 2
Mr. Sookia's SPEAK THE TRUTH, 9-13, Hayhoe ......... 3

Also ran:—Luna 8-7, Clematis 10-3, Partnership 9-10, The Kish 9-10, Declared 8-7.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 128 for win, and Rs. 18, Rs. 14, and Rs. 16 for places.

Betting 3 to 2 Cemaitis, threes Declared and Speak the Truth, sevens Mahoney Boy, longer prices others.

The Race:—Mahoney Boy was quickest away and although Chatter-Box challenged him strongly nearing the home, the leader stayed to win by a length, 1¼ lengths between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute, 5 2/5 seconds.

THE CHARNOCK PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr. Fleming's ZELIA, 8-3, Finton ......... 1
Mrs. Mullik's BIDIAWIE, 7-11, Grey ...... 2
Mr. J. Mullik's MONOPOLY, 7-3, White. 3

Also ran:—Zibbaris 10-5, Surprise 8-10.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 21 for win, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22 for places.

Betting 5 to 4 on Zelia, threes Gibberish, sixes Bideawee and Monopoly, twenties Surprise.

The Race:—Zelia led from start to finish and won quite easily by a neck, a head between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—1 minute, 33 4/5 seconds.

THE NOVICE PLATE.—Distance 4 fur.

Mr. Rayley's DICK, 11-0, Capt. Deane ... 1
Mr. Neilson's BING GIRL, 11-0, Dr. Taylor ......... 2
Dr. Gilford's THE CLOWN, 11-0, Mr. Sayers ......... 3

Also ran:—Queen Bees 11-7, The Rock 11-0, Dardoni 11-0, Polly 11-0.

Totalizators paid:—Rs. 38 for win, Rs. 12, Rs. 12, and Rs. 15 for places.

Betting 3 to 2 Bing Girl, threes Dick, fives The Clown, longer prices others.

The Race:—After Bing Girl had brought them along for 3½ furlongs, Dick assumed command, winning by 3 lengths, 1¼ lengths, between 2nd and 3rd.

Time:—57 seconds.

# RACING AT HOME.

## RESULT OF NEWBURY CUP.

(Reuter's Telegram)

*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

The Newbury Cup was run to-day, and resulted as follows:—

Silver Bridge ......... 1
Lanndon Hills ......... 2
Steloe ......... 3

Won by two lengths and two lengths.

Eight ran.

Betting:—6 to 1 against Silver Bridge, 9 to 4 against Lanndon Hills and 20 to 1 against Steloe.

# HIGH COURT.

## INDIAN ARBITRATION ACT.

### AWARD SET ASIDE.

Dady Limji Batlibhoy .............. Petitioner.
vs.
The Bombay Cotton Company a Firm .............. Respondents.

(Before Justice Pratt).

This was a petition to set aside two awards filed under Section 11(2) of the Indian Arbitration Act 1899.

The judgment says that the facts are imperfectly stated in the petition, but appears to be as follows:—

The respondents, the Bombay Cotton Company, entered into an agreement with the petitioner to do forward cotton business for him. The petitioner says that it was a condition of this agreement that the contracts should be kept open until the 25th of May 1919, and that another condition was that shares and securities were to be deposited by the petitioner in order to secure the respondents against any prospective loss. On the 11th of November, the respondents wrote to the petitioner, stating that all transactions were settled and claiming Rs. 24,000, as balance of the account. A few days later the petitioner discovered that the respondents had raised money by pledging the securities he had deposited. The petitioner's complaint apparently was that as the contracts were for delivery on the 25th of May no differences were payable till then and that the respondents had no right to raise money on his securities. He, therefore, filed a complaint for Criminal Breach of Trust in the Police Court, on the 10th of January 1919. On the 17th of January the respondents called upon the petitioner "irrespective of the criminal case filed" to appoint an Arbitrator to adjudicate on the Civil disputes between them and in default contended that they would proceed further in the matter according to the rules and regulations of the Cotton Contracts Committee. The petitioner declined to arbitrate. The respondents appointed one Arbitrator for themselves and one for him. The Arbitrators gave notice by letter on the 27th of January, that they would proceed on the 30th of January, and make their award on the 1st of February. This award does not recite the dispute referred but the dispute as to the dealing with securities under the general agreement of agency, and therefore, not subject to the arbitration clause in the contracts by which the respondents contend the petitioner was bound. The only dispute under the contracts was whether the contracts were settled or open. This dispute the award decides for it declares that the sales being for the same number of bales as the purchases, the contracts should be considered as closed. This award is open to many objections to which it is not necessary to refer in detail as the statement in the petition tha the Arbitrators' notice that they would proceed on the 30th of January, was not received by the petitioner, till the 1st of February has not been denied. The respondents took time to file an affidavit, but have not done so. The respondents were conscious of this defect and wrote on the 4th of March, offering to submit the disputes to arbitration again under Rule 13 of the Cotton Contracts Committee Rules, and went through the same process of appointing arbitrators, who after due notice this time to the petitioner made a second award on the 5th of June. Nevertheless this second award is a perfectly futile document. The assumption on which this second reference is based, is that the first award is a nullity. Nevertheless the second award adopts the first as valid and proceeding on it as the basis of decision adjudges Rs. 23,895-11-2 plus interest as due to the respondents.

The process by which this sum is arrived at, is stated in the award as follows:—"On this basis, we have had the account audited by Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Company, who certify that they consider the amount claimed by the Company, from Mr. Batlibhoy, viz., Rs. 23,895-11-2, to be correct. We therefore award, etc."

It is contended that the Arbitrators erred in delegating their functions to Messrs. Ferguson and Company, but I think this objection is met by decision of the Privy Council, in the case of Buta vs. Municipal Committee of Lahore, (1902), I. L. R., 29 Calc. 854, that an Arbitrator may delegate to a third person the performance of acts of a ministerial character. The taking of the account was a ministerial act, which was subsidiary to the decision that the contracts were settled. This act of arithmetic was all that the second award performed. The Arbitrators never reapplied their minds to the judicial decision of the dispute as to whether the contracts were open or closed; and this is, as has already been stated the vice of the award, for there was no readjudication of this dispute and the invalid and superseded award of the 1st of February, was accepted as conclusive.

It is not, therefore, necessary to consider the other objection raised in the petition or to adjudicate on the petitioner's claim that he is not bound by the arbitration clause.

The two points I have dealt with are fatal to the award.

I therefore set aside both the awards and direct the respondents to pay the costs of the petitioner.

# ORIGINAL SIDE.

## CUTCHI MEMON GIRL.

### APPLICATION FOR MARRIAGE.

Re. Halimabai, daughter of Haji Mahomed Tharia, a minor.

(Before Mr. Justice Pratt.)

This was an application in Chamber made by the applicants, Abubakar Haji Hassam and Safoorabai, for an order that a minor Mahomedan girl, named Halimabai, should be permitted to marry one Ahmed Rahimtulla, a timber merchant, aged 25.

Mr. B. J. Desai appeared for the applicants in support of the application; Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the girl's step-mother to show cause.

Briefly the facts were these:—One Mahomed Haji Tharia, a Cutchi Memon, died in May, 1917, leaving behind him a widow, named Jainabai, and a daughter Halimabai by a pre-deceased wife. He left a will by which among other things he provided for a monthly payment of Rs. 50 to Jainabai and Rs. 100 to Halimabai. The applicant Abubakar was appointed one of the executors of the will. Another applicant was Safoorabai and she was the near relation of the minor.

By the Court's order made in September, 1917, Jainabai, the minor's step-mother, was appointed her guardian and it was further ordered that the minor should not be betrothed or married by her without the sanction of the Court; it was also ordered that out of Rs. 100, provided by the will for the minor, Rs. 50 should be given every month to Jainabai for the minor's maintenance.

The present application by the applicants was to the effect that the minor girl was about 15 years of age and that according to the custom of the community she should be married without delay. It was further stated that one Ahmed Rahimtoola, a timber merchant, aged 25, was willing to marry the girl. He was of a respectable family and was approved of as a suitable husband for the minor, both by the executors and the leading members of the community. Her step-mother's objection to the marriage was on account of her future loss of Rs. 50 per month, which sum she was getting from the minor. This application was supported by two or three affidavits.

Jainabai in her affidavit in reply denied that she had any motive in refusing to have the girl married. She stated that there was no such custom as alleged by the applicants in the community and there were many girls between 15 and 25 still unmarried in her community. There was no urgency about the marriage. The girl herself had made a statement saying that she did not like Ahmed Rahimtoola. He was also not liked by the minor's father.

His Lordship dismissed the application with costs.

# FAILING TO SUPPLY GOODS ACCORDING TO SAMPLE

## IS PURCHASER ENTITLED FOR REFUND?

Hooseinbhai Heptoola vs. Hyderali Mulla Ebrahimji.

(Before Mr. Justice Marten.)

By an indent, dated 18th July, 1918, the plaintiff ordered out 600 dozen shovels No. 3, each shovel measuring 12¼ by 11, of which 300 dozen were to be round and 300 dozen square, at certain rates and terms contained in the indent. The order was accepted by the defendant. Of the 600 dozen shovels 298 dozen arrived in Bombay in two lots about 25th and 26th of November, 1918. On 28th November the defendant sent his invoices to the plaintiff for the 298 dozen amounting to Rs. 16,688 and required the plaintiff to pay for and take delivery of the goods. On 20th December the plaintiff paid Rs. 10,000 to the defendant in part payment of the price. On 7th January, 1919, the defendant sent three delivery orders to the plaintiff for 250 dozen shovels; and on 8th January he sent 48 dozen, which the plaintiff said he took delivery of without examining. The plaintiff's case was that he took delivery of the 250 dozen shovels on the 11th January at the Wari Bunder Duty-paid Warehouse, and he brought the same to his own godown. When he examined the goods at his godown he found that the labels on the shovels bore No. 2 instead of No. 3, and they measured 12 by 11 and under, instead of 12¼ by 11 as provided by the indent. The remaining 302 dozen arrived afterwards. On 16th January after completing the examination, the plaintiff wrote to the defendant that the goods were not according to the specifications on the indent, and he was therefore unable to accept them. On 22nd January he again wrote to the defendant saying that he had rejected 298 dozen shovels, and demanding repayment of the sum of Rs. 10,000. With regard to the 302 dozen shovels also he wrote saying that they were not according to the specifications, and he would not take delivery thereof. With regard to these latter, the latter agreed that the contract should be treated as cancelled. Correspondence went on till March, and the goods were surveyed by Captain Richards on 25th February. The defendant did not join in the survey. The plaintiff in this suit claimed a refund of Rs. 10,000 with interest at 9 per cent. and also godown rent at the rate of Re. 1-8-0 per day.

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

The defendant's case was that three samples of shovels were shown to the plaintiff and that he had selected one out of the three, which corresponded to a certain kind of shovel in the manufacturer's catalogue and handbill, which were also shown to the plaintiff. The sale was therefore by sample. He further contended that No. 3 in the indent was the code number of the makers and No. 2 on the labels merely indicated that the goods were of the second class. As regards the difference in size the defendant said that there was no difference in fact, and that it arose out of a difference in the methods of measuring the shovels. The defendant also said that the goods had in fact been examined by an agent of the plaintiff in the docks, and payment was made only after he was satisfied that the goods were in accordance with the endent. The defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs, and he counter-claimed for Rs. 8,350 in respect of price, costs, charge and expenses.

JUDGMENT.

His Lordship delivering judgment said that the question in the case was whether the goods were sold by sample. It could not be denied that the terms of specification in the indent corresponded exactly with one kind of shovel mentioned in the handbill. Probably the plaintiff saw the handbill if not the sample. Unfortunately it was impossible to come to any certain decision as to whether the samples were shown, because the evidence was all oral. It was just as possible the plaintiff made his indent according to description as that the defendant showed a sample. Assuming sample was shown there was no doubt that the square shovels did not correspond with the sample. They were certainly not 12¼ by 11. The dimensions of the shovels supplied, were less than the contract dimensions. On that ground the plaintiff was entitled to reject the goods, unless the defendant could prove that the goods had been examined by plaintiff's agent on 6th December. His Lordship discussed the evidence on the point and observed that it was not satisfactory. He felt inclined to say that the story of the examination of the goods was entirely a fabrication. He therefore held that the goods were not in accordance with the contract, and that the plaintiff did not examine the goods before taking delivery. The defendant was not entitled to his counter-claim and the plaintiff was entitled to get his monies back.

Mr. J. B. Kanga with Mr. B. J. Desai and T. M. Kajiji appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. H. Campbell with Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the defendant.

# A WOMAN VICTIMISED.

## FRAUD BY TWO GOAL BIRDS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Sub-Inspector Gole of the C.I.D., charged, one Pirbhux Khandbux, an old offender having eleven previous convictions including several periods of solitary imprisonment, and one Shivram Govind, anothetr jail bird having seven previous convictions, with cheating one Umabai, in respect of some gold and silver ornaments valued at Rs. 250.

It appered that on the 31st of August, last the two accused and a third man met the complainant near the Pir's Durgah at Paltan Road. The third man, as previously arranged amongst them, abruptly dropped a gilded bar of brass in front of the complainant. The second accused picked it up, showed it to the complainant and asked to give them some money on that bar. He told her that he and his companion, (third man) had stolen that bar from Bania's shop and now they wanted to divide the proceeds. The first accused, who assumed the role of an indifferent passer-by, recommended the bar to be solid gold and asked her to comply with the second accused's request, as it would be a very profitable bargain to her. The complainant first did not like even to listen to them, but on the first accused's recommendation she eventually accused to the proposal and as she had no money with her at the time she gave them the ornaments. The accused further assured her that they would return her ornaments the next day and would redeem the bar from her and would pay her handsome interest for that. The accused then went away and never turned up. On the 8th instant while the police arrested the accused in connection with another theft, they made a statement, in consequence of which, the police traced the complainant and recovered the ornaments from a marwari, shop, where they had been pledged by the accused.

Both the accused pleaded guilty and were convicted. His worship sentenced the first accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default a further inprisonment of six months. Accused No. 2 got two years' hard labour. Both the accused were ordered to report the places of residence to the police for a period of five years after their release from jail.

# DEATH SENTENCES IN KATARPUR CASE.

## CLEMENCY PETITION OF TWO REJECTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

DEHRA DUN, Sept. 27.

The Lieut.-Governor rejected the clemency petition of Dr. Peranprasad and Mahant Brahmdas sentenced to death amongst other six in the Katarpur case. His Excellency the Viceroy will now be appealed to.

## NEWBURY AUTUMN CUP.

The Newbury Autumn Cup, run at Newbury on Friday, 26th September, is a race of 2 miles 1 furlong, of 12/50 sovereigns, including a cup valued at 50 sovs. In conjunction with the Ebor Handicap, the Prince Edward Handicap, the Newbury Cup usually throws some light on the Gesarewitch Stakes, which is a furlong longer than the Newbury Cup. The Newbury course is a left hand course, a little short of a mile in circumference, thirty-five yards wide, and except for a dew undulations, almost flat.

There are some obvious mutilations in the cable received in Bombay, which affect the names of the horses placed second and third. Entries for the race closed on August 12 last with 34, but on September, 2, there were twenty-two left in, including Haki, Queen's Square, King John, Greek Scholar, Limps field, Golden Melody, Splutter, all horses which have figured in important races this year, and which are entered in the great handicaps next month at Newmarket.

It is not surprising that Langdon Hills started at a short price, for in addition to winning the Great Metropolitan Stakes last April, when the colt was practically not mentioned, he ran third to Haki in the Ascot Stakes. Langdon Hills has Troutback, Ladas and Hampton in his pedigree, and is owned by a Sede who has lived in England for many years, and has done his own breeding. A few years ago he purchased Troutbeck as a sire, paying only 400 guineas for that St. Leger winner, and when Langdon Hills won the £1,000 Metropolitan, it was considered to be a big triumph, St. Eloi and Silver Bridge were starters in the Metropolitan, but were unplaced, and Langdon Hills won at 20 to 1 against St. Eloi the third in Friday's race won the Alexander Plate during the Ascot Meeting last June.

The result of the Newbury Cup follows:—

Mr. B. W. Parr's b f SILVER BRIDGE by Bridge of Earn—Queen Scholar trained by Persee, 4 years carrying 7st. 1
Mr. C. W. Christensen's b c LANGDON HILLS, by Troutbeck—Proud Beauty trained by Harry Powney, 4 years carrying 7st. 8 lb. ......... 2
Mr. W. Williams' ch h ST. ELOI, by Torpoint—Lily of the Valley trained by Cundell, a carrying 8st. 11lb. ......... 3

Won by two lengths, two lengths separating second and third.

Eight ran.

Betting at the start:—6 to 1 against Silver Bridge; 9 to 4 against Langdon Hills; 20 to 1 against St. Eloi.

# EXPULSION OF EGYPTIAN EX-COMPOSITER.

## ALSO AN EDITOR.

(Reuter's Telegrams.)

*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.

Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

CAIRO.—The authorities have decided to expel the ex-compositor Pizzuto, agitator, who was largely responsible for the Labour troubles also the Anglo-phose pro-Bolshevist, Count Dicelatto, editor of the newspaper "Roma."

The compositors in Cairo have struck as a protest against the expulsion of Pizzuto.

# USING FORGED DOCUMENTS AS GENUINE.

## ACCUSED SENTENCED.

Emperor
vs.
1. Mia Mahomed Suleman.
2. Ahmed Banu Doctor.

*(Before Pratt J. and a special jury.)*

The further hearing of the trial of the two accused on charges of having used, as genuine two forged documents (viz., Promissory notes of 12th and 24th December alleged to have been passed by Maneksha Hormusji Nicholson for Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 6,250 respectively) in suit No. 430 of 1917, which was heard by Sir Norman Macleod, on 18th and 19th November, was proceeded with on the 20th, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, and 25th instant.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia with Mr. I. N. Mehta appeared for the Crown.

Mr. J. D. Bavar and Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya appeared for the accuseds No. 1 and 2 respectively.

After the evidence of the prosecution was closed, the defence called witnesses to prove that the accused No. 1 was at Variav from November to April, and to prove that Nicholson was really paid the moneys on 12th and 24th December, 1916, and there were entries to the effect in the account books. The defence also called Mr. Hardless a handwriting expert from Calcutta to prove that the signatures of Nicholson on the pro-notes were genuine signatures and not forged signatures.

The jury after retiring returned a verdict of "guilty" against the first accused by 6 to 3; and against the second accused by 7 to.

His Lordship agreeing with the verdict of the majority sentenced the first accused to 3 years' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused to 5 years' rigorous imprisonment.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

◆

## ENGAGEMENT.

TUESDAY, Sept. 30.

Mails for the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. Java via Negapatam closes at G.P.O. at 6-30 p.m.

Annual meeting of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 1.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Plassey closed at the G. P. O. at 10 a.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 3.

Public Meeting under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Association in Excelsior Theatre to protest against Indemnity Act.

## CITY'S TOLL.

The total mortality in the city of Bombay from all causes on Saturday was 115 as against 584 on the corresponding day of last year and 82, the year before last. There were 5 deaths in the Fort ward, 15 in Mandvi, 19 in Bhuleshwar, 16 in Girgaum, 30 in Byculla, 19 in Parel, and 11 in Mahim.

## DEATH OF ISMAILBHOY ABDULABHOY LALJEE.

The death is announced of Mr. Ismailbhoy Abdoolabhoy Lalljee, a well-known member of the Khoja community, who passed away yesterday peacefully at his residence at Walkeshwar Road.

## OUTWARD AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

Mails for Ceylon and Australia per s.s. Plassey will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Wednesday, the 1st October.

## ALL-INDIA SARASWAT SABHA.

The general secretary of the Sabha writes to say that Mr. Vasanji Hariram Joshi has become a Life Member of the Sabha.

## PRESS NOTIFICATION.

A British Government Cable is now in operation between Great Britain and Canada. Telegrams for North America may be accepted by this Cable at the same rates as via North Atlantic Cables.

Telegrams intended to be sent by this Cable should be routed via Imperial.

## ASSAM STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The 4th session of the Assam Students' Conference will be held at Tezpur on the 8th and 9th October 1919, under the presidency of Dr. Sir P. C. Roy of Calcutta.

## BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

A special general meeting of the Bandra Municipality will be held at the Town Hall on Wednesday the 1st October 1919 at 6-15 p.m. and the adjourned special general meeting of the 24th instant will be held the same day at 6-45 p.m.

## MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LTD.

◆

The Manager of the above Bank has received a telegram from their London Office to the effect that the Directors of this Bank, have declared an interim dividend on both "A" and "B" shares, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax, for the half-year ending 30th June last.

## ORISSA FAMINE.

◆

A correspondent writes:—

I visited Cuttack, found and took information from several gentlemen that owing to the scarcity of rice most of the citizens are passing days taking boiled some kinds of seeds which were never used of men (Mug, Kalai and Koloth etc.) even the rich men are bound to take that food because the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co., Ltd., has closed the export and import of the rice by the order the Lt.-Governor of Orissa.

## MUSLIM VOLUNTEERS' CORPS.

◆

A general meeting of the Muslim Volunteer Corps will be held to-day, at 9 p.m. (B. T.), sharp in the Muzaffarabad Hall, situate at Grant Road. (1) To elect a managing committee for the Corps. (2) To elect a Captain and other office bearers. (3) To pass rules and regulations for the Corps. (4) And to consider such other questions that may be put before the meeting.

## S. P. C. A.

◆

During the month of August last, the Society employed in all 28 Agents. Of these 3 were employed for office and Hospital work. The 25 Agents employed for outdoor work succeeded in prosecuting 725 individuals during the month. There were 18 cases of bullock cart drivers punished for allowing their carts to be overloaded. 2 loaders were also convicted and fined Rs 36 and Rs. 20 for loading their carts in excess to the fixed limit. In 41 cases convictions were obtained against Drivers of Horses and Bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty to their animals. In 16 cases Owners of Horses and Bullocks were punished for allowing their unfit animals to be used were as follows:—

In 4 cases convictions were obtained against Drivers of He-Buffaloes for working their animals with tumour. In 1 case conviction was obtained against a person carrying 4 fowls tied together in a basket.

## BAI SAKARBAI DINSHAW PETIT HOSPITAL FOR ANIMALS.

◆

The Statistics of Animals and Birds admitted into and discharged from the Bai Sakarbai Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Animals during August 1919 shows that 271 animals were admitted, 485 dischargedd (220 cured and 265 uncured) and 68 treated as out-patients.

Besides the above, 1,003 animals were treated by the S. P. C. A.'s Veterinary Inspectors as out-patients at the dispensaries opened in Honorary Presidency Magistrates' Courts at Esplanade, Girgaum, Mazagon and Dadar.

## NATIONAL FINANCING AND COMMISSION CORPORATION, LTD.

◆

The National Financing and Commission Corporation, Limited, has made a gross profit of Rs. 209,811-6-6 for the year ended 30th June 1919. After deducting Rs. 36,836-1-5 for bad and doubtful debts and after deducting working charges, the nett profit including Rs. 18,392-6-7 brought forward from last year's account amounts to Rs. 107,123-8-11.

From this amount an ad-interim dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. (Re. 1 per share of Rs. 25 paid up) was paid for the half-year ended 31st December 1918 which absorbed Rs. 42,550. The Directors now recommend to pay a final dividend of 9 per cent. i.e. Rs. 1-2-0 per share, 10 per cent. bonus to staff and to carry forward Rs. 14,091-2-11 to next year's account.

The working Capital has increased from Rs. 5,478,262 to Rs. 8,525,618 and the deposits from Rs. 3,741,300 to Rs. 6,869,210.

The Directors have also resolved to re-issue 54,712 forfeited shares.

# ALLEGED MURDER OF A NEW BORN CHILD.

◆

## YOUNG WOMAN ACQUITTED.

Before Mr. B. N. Athavle, Inspector Amlady charged one Kashibai Rama, a Hindu woman with murdering a newly-born child.

The accused who was a young woman of twenty was living in a room, in a chawl at Ghorupdeo Road with another woman named Sitabai. On the 21st August last, when Sitabai returned home from her work the accused told her that she had a miscarriage. Sitabai saw the body of a child in a basket At dusk on the same day the accused took the basket containing the child and put in the sweeper's lane between her chawl and another building, Sitabai accompaning her. The accused then left the chawl and went to live elsewhere. The next day a Municipal sweeper found the child and made a report to the police who had it removed to the Morgue where a post-mortem examination was held by the Police Surgeon.

DR. NUNAN'S EVIDENCE.

Dr. Nunan, the Police Surgeon giving evidnece in the Court stated that internally the lungs of the child showed signs of suffocation and he suggested that suffocation was the cause of the death. He however, added that as there were no external marks of violence on the body of the child, it might have died of accidental suffocation by lying on its face.

On the strength of the Police Surgeon's evidence the Magistrate acquitted the accused of the charge of murder and for want of adequate evidence he failed to hold her guilty under Municipal Act III of 1888 for putting the dead child in the sweeper's lane and under 318 of the Indian Penal Code for concealing the birth of a child.

## EPIDEMIC OF BURGLARIES IN DEOLALI.

◆

A correspondent writes:—

A regular epidemic of burglaries and dacoities has broken out at Deolali and its environs. Some time ago the Parsi Fire-temple at Deolali was broken into and considerable damage was done besides desecrating the sacred fire.

On the night of Tuesday the 16th instant a band of about 20 dacoits armed with swords, daggers, etc., raided a bungalow situated behind Nasik Road. The inmates of the building were Mr. Bomanji S. Koyaji (a retired official) and Mrs. Koyaji were brutally assaulted by the robbers who left them in an unconscious state in pools of blood after removing ornaments worth about Rs. 4,000 and a sum of Rs. 700 in cash. The "mali" of the bungalow was attacked with an axe and is now lying in a precarious condition at the hospital. A dog that went after one of the gang was decapitated. The police are making enquries.

In connection with this, the Anjuman of the Parsis in Deolali has wired to the Commissioner of the Central Division drawing his attention to the frequency of dacoities in Deolali and stating that many visitors terror-stricken with such raids are leaving the hill-station in large numbers and praying for suitable measures to cope with this terror as the present police force is inadequate.

A letter from principal residents and land-lords of Deolali has also sent a letter to the Commissioner of the Central Division stating at length the complaint made in the telegram above referred to.

Latest information goes to show that the Devali police after a close watch have arrested eleven persons as suspects. The chief of the ringleaders seems to be the mali of the house. It is also stated that the dacoits after dividing the loot dispersed to their homes, and some of the loot has been recovered.

## UNDER TRIAL PRISONER'S FATAL JUMP WHILE IN POLICE CUSTODY.

◆

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Prabhudas Keshowji, aged 50, who died as a result of a jump out of a window while in the Police custody. It was stated that the accused went to the house of Keshavlal Narayandas in the custody of a police sepoy and asked him for some water to drink. This was given to the deceased and while he was seated he asked the policeman to loosen the leather strap on his wrist which was done, and he thereupon jumped from a window near him. He was an under-trial prisoner for cheating in respect of Rs. 300 by means of a false cheque. The jury returned a verdict of suicide due to a jump out of a window.

## THE CLERKS' UNION.

◆

A report of the work done during the last few months by the Clerks' Union, Bombay, says that in pursuance of the objects of the Union a Co-operative Credit Society is proposed to be started and the necessary application for formal registration of the Society under the Co-operative Societies Act has been submitted to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is anticipated that this Society will be registered at no distant date and that the Union will be in a position to render monetary assistance to the members through this Society.

An "Unemployment Bureau" has been started for the purpose of securing employment to unemployed members. A fund to help needy unemployed members who are thrown out of their service through no fault of their has also been inaugurated. So far donations to the extent of Rs. 115 have come in.

The Union is opening these classes for the benefit of the public in general and the courses that are at present contemplated are Shorthand and Book-keeping together with a regular lecture series on Banking, Economics, ec. The Union has secured the permission of the Municipal Schools Committee for locating these classes in the premises of the Municipal Marathi Girls' School, Charni Road, and these will now be opened on the 1st October 1919.

A scheme of rendering medical relief to members of the Union has been formulated.

The formation of Co-operative Housing Society for the housing of members of the Union is also under consideration and a scheme will very shortly be launched.

A representation signed by about 4,000 clerks was submitted to H. E. the Governor for the retention of the Rent Act and a special resolution of the meeting of the Union on the subject was forwarded to H. E. the Governor-in-Council.

In connection with the International Labour Conference to be held in October 1919 at Washington, U.S.A. the Committee of this Union following other Unions in the country authorized Mr. B. P. Wadia, President of the Madras Labour Union, to represent the Clerks' Union, Bombay. Mr. Wadia has also been requested to study the Provident Fund and other schemes of the National Union of Clerks, England, with a view to try them in connection with this Union.

The Union finally appeals to the clerical community in Bombay to join the Union in larger numbers and thus enhance the usefulness of the Union.

---

S S Siam Maru:—The O S K steamer Siam Maru (Outward bound) left Kobe on the 23rd instant for Singapore, via Osaka.

S S Hwah Wu:—The N Y K steamer Hwah Wu left Hongkong for Singapore (Westward bound) on 23rd instant.

S S Tenshin Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tenshin Maru (Eastward bound) arrived at Singapore on 23rd instant.

S S Kosoku Maru:—The N Y K steamer Kosoku Maru left Singapore for Colombo (Westward bound) on 22nd instant.

# CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

◆

## INDECISIVE GAMES.

## VITHAL'S SPLENDID INNINGS.

The heavy showers of rain that came down on Saturday afternoon, seriously interfered with this week-end cricket in Bombay, no definite decision being arrived at in all the important matches that were played on Saturday and Sunday. There was no rain on Sunday, but the pitches had not yet sufficiently recovered on Sunday morning from the effects of the preceding day's downpour, and no start could be made before 2 p.m. Consequently no decisive results could be obtained in any of the important matches that were played yesterday.

The outstanding feature of the two days' game was a brilliant century by Vithal. The great Hindu batsman played a characteristically dashing game, making a large number of pretty and varied strokes, chief among which were eleven 4's and three 6's.

### PARSI GYMKHANA vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

The Parsi Gymkhana made 152 for 9 wickets when they declared their innings closed. To this, the Islam Gymkhana had replied with a total of 83 for 4 wickets, when stumps were drawn. On the Parsi Gymkhana side Marzban and Elavia batted well, the latter hitting with great vigour. Daruwala bowled well, taking 3 wickets for 9 runs apiece.

Contractor was the top-scorer on the Islam Gymkhana side with 44 to his credit, while in the bowling department, Tambuwala secured the fine analysis of 6 wickets for a little over 11 runs apiece. The scores:—

PARSI GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| S M Chothia (capt), c and b Syed Hussein | 0 |
| A H Wadia, c and b Syed Hussein | 1 |
| M Reporter, l-b-w, b Tambuwala | 28 |
| H J Khan, c and b Syed Ibrahim | 18 |
| J E Elavia, c and b Tambuwala | 46 |
| B Sanjana, b Tambuwala | 1 |
| M S Antia, c and b Tambuwala | 8 |
| P B Lam, st, b Tambuwala | 4 |
| H Vakil (not out) | 14 |
| P H Daruwala (not out) | 19 |
| Mehta, st, b Tambuwala | 0 |
| Extras | 5 |
| *Total (for 9 wkts) | 152 |

*Innings declared closed.

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| K H Contractor, c and b Daruwala | 44 |
| S H Razak, b Daruwala | 1 |
| A A Faizi, b Elavia | 7 |
| Syed Ibrahim (not out) | 18 |
| K Tambuwala, b Daruwala | 0 |
| The rest did not bat. | |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total (for 4 wkts) | 83 |

### HINDU GYMKHANA vs. BARONET C. C.

The Hindu Gymkhana knocked up the big total of 220 runs for 7 wickets and declared their innings closed. Besides Vithal who hit up a century, Ganpat and Pai batted well, contributing 53 and 43 respectively to their side's total.

The Baronet Cricket Club had made only a poor 67 for 9 wickets, when stumps were drawn. Nagporewala alone played well. The scores:—

HINDU GYMKHANA.

| | |
|---|---|
| V V Kantak, c Davar, b Nagporewala | 6 |
| S M Dalvi, c Doctor, b Havewala | 2 |
| D K Telang, v Havewala, b Nagporewala | 2 |
| P Vithal, c Warden, b Nagporewala | 100 |
| P Ganpat, c Doctor, b Parekh | 53 |
| Pupala, b Nagporewala | 0 |
| M D Pai (capt), st Kapadia, b Havewala | 43 |
| Navle (not out) | 3 |
| R A Wagle, W B Talpade and B R Kagal did not bat. | |
| Extras | 11 |
| *Total (for 7 wkts) | 220 |

*Innings declared closed.

BARONET C. C.

| | |
|---|---|
| Badshaw, c Dalvi, b Wagle | 2 |
| N K Irani, c Dalvi, b Kagal | 5 |
| N Davar, run out | 1 |
| N Mistry, c Dalvi, b Kagal | 12 |
| S Nagporewala, c Kantak, b Dalvi | 19 |
| M D Parekh, c Vithal, b Dalvi | 9 |
| Doctor, b Dalvi | 10 |
| Havewala, b Talpade | 1 |
| B Kapadia, l-b-w, b Talpade | 0 |
| N P Irani (not out) | 1 |
| J S Warden (capt) did not bat. | |
| Extras | 7 |
| Total (for 9 wkts) | 67 |

## SECRETARIAT ATHLETIC C C. VS. TURNER MORRISON COMPANY C.C.

◆

The above match was played on Sunday, the 28th September, and resulted in a win for the Secretariat Athletic Club. The scores:—

SECRETARIAT ATHLETIC C. C.

Shirgaokar 0, Kotwal 5, Windsor 1, Rane 17, Garratt 0, Sikligar 2, Arratoon 11, Vadkhalkar 6, Perreira (not out) 3, Baliwala 0, Dandekar 2, extras 4. Total 51.

TURNER MORRISON COMPANY C. C.

Pandurang 6, Santook 6, Parekh 1, Dave 0, Shankar 13, Mahale 8, Ezekiel 0, Barve 2, Joshi 2, Yeshvant 0, extras 2. Total 40.

## WHEAT PRICES.

◆

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you please give publicity to the following for the benefit of the public and oblige:

Notwithstanding all the boom regarding the exceptionally high wheat prices in the Marwadi speculating market and notwithstanding all the cries of the poor the bull clique, in Bombay wheat market are constantly raising the prices of wheat. Why, because many of the bulls are members of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, in whose hands the decision rests. Do they think that in these times they can cut improper rates against their rules and regulations. If such is the case the merchants would be quite prepared to ask explanation through the Government from the members of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce."—Yours etc.

A BROKER.

# AHMEDABAD SPECIAL TRIBUNALS.

◆

## DASCROI MAMLATDAR'S KACHERI BURNING CASE.

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

The first Special Tribunal was throughout, to-day, engaged in hearing witnesses in the Dascroi Mamlatdar's Kacheri Burning Case. Twelve defence witnesses were examined and the arguments of the defence pleaders will be heard to-morrow.

WEAVING MASTER'S EVIDENCE.

The first witness examined in this case was Mr. H. Bradbury, Weaving Master of the Shahpore Sir Chinubhoy's Mill. He deposed that about the 24th March there was a strike in the mill. The weavers and jobbers wanted 35 per cent. increase. A Mahomedan head jobber engaged accused Nos. 1 2 and 3 as Mukadams. He knew nothing about the private character of accused Nos. 1 and 3. So far as their conduct in the mill was concerned, he did not know of them being leaders of the strike.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mahomed Nazir Shaikh, pleader for accused No. 2, Mr. Bradbury said that accused No. 2 had been in the mill for about four years. Before he was made Mukadam, he had been an ordinary weaver. He was made Mukadam about the end of March. Nabi Bhai was out of work for about a month. He remembered the day on which accused No. 2 was taken away by the police. Accused No. 2 took leave about the 5th of April. He came back some time after the re-starting of the mills after the riots. He could not state anything about the relations between them and Rahinudin. Accused No. 2 was a good weaver and amenable to discipline.

In answer to a question put by Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad witness said: As weavers, the accused were earning about Rs. 30 each, as Mukadams Rs. 50 to Rs. 90 a month. The head jobber got Rs. 150. The head jobbers, assistant head jobbers and Mukadams were paid according to the percentage of the earnings of their weavers.

## ELECTRIC POWER-HOUSE BURNING.

◆

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

To-day before the first Tribunal, the case relating to the burning of the Electric Power House came on for hearing. There were two accused: (1) Gulabji Pujaji and (2) Ramavtar Shivraj.

Mr. K. M. Kemp, Barrister-at-Law, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Messrs. R. B. Manibhoy, B. Javeri and Bhailal Desai, appeared for the Crown; while the accused were undefended.

In opening the case for the Crown, Mr. Kemp briefly gave details how the rioters attacked the Electric Power House and caused injury to Mr. T. E. Brown, Superintendent of the Electric Power House, and the damage done to doors, etc., to the extent of Rs. 210.

Mr. Brown was the first prosecution witness. He deposed how he was attacked on the day of the riot, i.e. 11th April, in great detail and said he would have been killed, but for a Musalman among the rioters who saved his life. He received several blows. The machinery of the power station was not touched. The damage amounted to Rs. 210 He was seriously hurt. He was not able to recognise any rioters.

Three prosecution witnesses then identified both the accused and stated that they were throwing stones at windows and broke panes. One *panch* witness and Mr. M. W. Baig, Investigating Police Officer, were then examined. Chhotalal F. Madi, Electric Power Driver, deposed how rioters smashed window and doors.

Charges were then framed against the accused.

## ADDRESSES OF COUNSEL.

◆

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

When the first Special Tribunal reassembled after lunch, the hearing of the Daskroi Office Burning Case was resumed.

Mr. Mahomed Nazir Shaikh, arguing on behalf of accused No. 2, said that the curious thing in the case was that all the accused were Hindus, whereas all the witnesses were Musulmans. Counsel recalled the mill strike for an increase in pay and observed that the Hindus yielded and the three accused in the dock were the first to join work, displacing the Mahomedan head jobber, Rahinuddin, and his two assistants. The majority of the Hindus joined the mill and the rancour remained causing heart-burning to the individuals suffering. Jamiatkha after a full month in the course of casual conversation, spoke to a C. I. D. Sub-Inspector, Roshan Baig, who referred to other police officers concerned. His deposition was taken within the hearing of Siddick. Both these were the neighbours of Rahinuddin and consequently intimate associates. Jamiatkhan's story that he went to inquire after his deceased wife's sister was fabrication. Jamiatkhan had no interest in her as his own wife had died ten years back and she had nearer relations. The pretext was a got-up one. Kassum was apparently a false witness. He was a nephew of one of the three dismissed people, a sweetmeat seller, who had no connection with Hindu operatives and was often under the influence of head jobbers to recover his outstanding.

MR. BAIG'S DEPOSITION—A WHITE-WASH.

The prosecution witnesses were unreliable and unworthy of credence. Mr. Baig was called to whitewash several things and his statement that the accused had stated before him that he was present in Ahmedabad, was not worthy of any credence. The defence witnesses were extremely reliable people. Mr. Bradbury of the Shahpur Mills had deposed to the dismissal of the Mussalmans and the accused being on leave. Mr. Chhaganlal had deposed to the enmity and the accused going away on the 10th April. Haribhai, a Maratha jobber, and Amratlal, a Patidar, all had corroborated the defence theory of having gone out to Varsoda on the 10th April after the marriage ceremony on Ram Navmi day. Under the circumstances the *alibi* was conclusively established and the accused should be acquitted.

PROSECUTION ADDRESS.

Mr. Kemp, Public Prosecutor, argued that unless it was conclusively proved that the witnesses were near relations or intimate associates of the men dismissed or bore enmity with the present accused, to say that they were not reliable, would not be true. Jamiatkhan and Siddick were mere neighbours. Kassam to a question of the Court replied that he was a nephew of Nabimian. Probably that might be an error or mistake in names since in his deposition he had said nothing about his knowing, Nabimian who was re-employed after the strike. The other witness had no connections. The natural course for the witness was that when Jamiatkhan went to the Sub-Inspector, he was examined and then Siddick's name came out, and he was examined. As regards the Alibi of accused No. 1 it was unreliable. Alibi of accused No. 2 was rather staunch, but it was unreliable. Having really gone to a place it was very easy for the witnesses to shift dates. As usual such witnesses were neighbours. Alibi of accused No. 3 was unworthy. Counsel submitted the prosecution case was well established.

# VADOD WIRE CUTTING CASE

◆

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25.

In the Vadod Wire-cutting Case, to-day, before the second Special Tribunal, one Bhula Shanker Jani, physician of a village called Adas, was examined in defence of accused 23. He deposed that he treated accused 23 in the month of Chaitra continuously for four days from the 10th to 13th. When he examined the accused, he was suffering from fever and cough and was bed-ridden on those days. In cross-examination he admitted that he never kept a record of what the patients suffered from. He had paid Rs. 2 to the Home Rule League.

Tuljabhai Desaibhai, a co-trader of accused 23 in the milk business, deposing, corroborated the defence story of there being no meeting at Paravadi either on the 11th or 12th April and said that no meeting was ever held at Paravadi. He admitted receiving a daily Gujarati paper called "Hindustan" at Vadod addressed to the Secretary, Home Rule League. He produced the receipt and the issue of the paper dated 12th April last.

INTERESTING LEGAL DISCUSSION.

The Public Prosecutor put some questions whether the articles had been read by the witness when an interesting discussion took place whether the witness could be asked questions about certain passages referring to *hartals* and the agitation regarding Rowlatt legislation from the "Hindustan" of the 11th April.

The defence counsel urged that the prosecution case up till now was that the *hartals* on the 11th and 12th April were due to Mr. M. K. Gandhi's arrest, and it was alleged that on the 12th a resolution was passed at the Paravadi meeting to cut wires, remove rails, etc., so that the Government might feel harassed and release Mr. M. K. Gandhi. Now the "Hindustan" of the 11th April was put in to show only that Mr. Gandhi was set free already on the 11th April and the fact of the release was published in the issue of the "Hindustan" of 11th April. If, therefore, questions about Rowlatt legislation and the consequent excitement at Multan and questions about Pandit Malaviya's speech, were allowed to go in, the prosecution was changing and shifting ground at this stage of the defence which the Tribunal would not allow to take place.

Mr. Coyaji, Public Prosecutor, contended that on the top of the excitement of Rowlatt legislation and the fast being observed on the 6th April, there was another *hartal* four days after, owing to Mr. Gandhi's arrest. The resolution about cutting wires, etc., was adopted as the result of the excitement. He was, therefore, perfectly entitled to put questions about certain head-lines and subject-matter thereof, from the "Hindustan" of the 10th April, whether they were read by the witness or not.

## FURTHER EVIDENCE.

◆

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

On the second Special Tribunal reassembling, this morning, three witnesses, namely, Harilal Jeevan, Moti Bhaiji and Parbhat Raising were examined in the Vadod Wire-cutting Case. They said there was no lecture nor any meeting at the Paravadi either on the 11th or the 12th April.

Gafoor Taban and Suleman Haji Shabhai both deposed that accused No. 17 had been to Petlad on the occasion of the marriage of the son of Gafoor Saban on the 11th April last. Accused No. 17 in company of one Rasul Bhula had stayed for four days with Suleman Haji at Petlad when they had been to attend the marriage of Gafoor's son and used to sleep with him.

Umar Nabiji, next witness, deposed that he had seen accused No. 17 at the Anand Station in the marriage party of Gafoor Shaban taking his seat in the train which was going to Petlad.

Ismail Tar Mohmed was the next witness, who deposed that he had treated with tea accused No. 17 and Rasul Shaban at his residence in Petlad on the morning of Saturday at 7 or 8 a.m. and had seen them the same evening in the Musjid at about 8 or 9 p.m., where they had been along with others to offer prayers.

The case is proceeding.

## SUB-REGISTER'S OFFICE BURNING CASE.

◆

(Associated Press Special Service).

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 26.

The first Special Tribunal resumed to-day hearing of the case relating to the burning of Sub-Registrar's office.

Accused No. 1, Rustom Rehman, said he was innocent and that he had not taken any part in the riots. The witness Rehman was a head jobber in the Shorrock Mill. Owing to his high-handedness there was much discontent among weavers. So he, as their leader, represented to the Mill authorities their grievances against Rahim. In consequence of this complaint, Rahim's services were dispensed with from the mill and so he was hostile to him. Witness Nanu was a friend of Rahim and had given false evidence against him to oblige Rahim.

Accused No. 2, Jan Mahomed Nurbhoy, repeated the same story of enmity with Rahim, and added that he had made a complaint to his master, Sheth Mafatlal Gagabhoy, regarding Rahim fraudulently receiving his pay.

Accused No. 3 said Dukha Bhane also stated false evidence against him to oblige Rahim. He was innocent and had not gone out of his house on the day of the riot.

WHY RAHIM BORE ENMITY.

After this, Sheth Mafatlal Gagalbhoy, the first witness, on behalf of defence was examined. He deposed about the enmity between Rahim and the three accused. He had received several complaints against Rahim. Accused Rustom, as a leader of weavers, approached the witness with several weavers and asked him that they would not work if Rahim's services were to be kept. Whereupon votes were taken and the majority of votes were on Rustom's favour. Rahim's services were dispensed with.

Mr. Bhagubhoy Amulakhrai deposed that he had seen accused No. 2 at Ajmere on the night of 7th April at the fair at Dargah.

Witnesses Kamumian, Govindlal Ravichand, Chhaganlal Nathabhoy, time-keeper, Jethalal Chunilal, time-keeper, and Mr. Maganlal Harivalav, Spinning Master, all deposed in favour of the accused, and referred to the dispute and enmity between Rahim and the three accused.

The Court then rose for the day.

# SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

◆

On Sunday the annual gathering of the "Saraswat Vidyarthi Sahayak Mandali" was held at the Wilson High School premises, Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar presiding.

Rao Bahadur A. S. Dalvi, the Chairman of the Mandali read the annual report, in the course of which he said that the Institution was started in Bombay in May 1902 by a band of young men of the Goud Saraswat Brahmin Community with the object of raising funds by co-operation and utilising them in helping poor and deserving students of both sexes of the Community, prosecuting their studies in India, as well as in foreign countries, in obtaining Primary, Secondary, Collegiate, Post-Graduate, Professional, Technical, Industrial, Religious, Moral and Physical education. During its 17 years' existence, the Mandali had spent nearly Rs. 42,000 in giving aid to 216 students of both sexes of whom 37 had taken University Degrees, 20 Technical Education, 9 education in Midwifery and Nursing and others, including females, secondary and primary education. The institution has been registered under Act XXI of 1861 and had recently created a Trust of its properties which mainly consist of Bonds, Debentures etc., of the value of Rs. 32,000.

INDIA'S AWAKENING.

Sir Narayen in his opening remarks said that during the last fifty years, from 1869, —the year in which he first came to Bombay,—to 1919, things had changed a great deal. During that period almost all communities in the country were moving forward and among those the Saraswat Community had every reason to be proud that it did not lag behind. He said the advancement of every particular community made him to come to the conclusion that India which contained many castes and communities was awakening to the needs of the future, the needs of social and political progress. Fifty years ago, when one of the pioneers of women education, Miss Mary Carpenter had come on a visit to India she had pointed out that there were two main defects in the society. The first defect was that the educated Indian cared very little to spread education to other members of his society and the second was the lack of woman education. But now the speaker observed with immense gratification that those two defects no longer existed in the Indian Society, but on the contrary the society was exherting itself to educate every member of it, especially the poorer one.

Continuing, Sir Narayen said since the Indian Universities were started they were demanding that education should be free. He said according to the Hindu scriptures the man who imparted education for payment committed a sin. It was held in England since the last two years only that higher education should be open only to those who could pay for it. Mr. Fisher the Education Minister of the United Kingdom was of opinion that any child however poor and lowly his parents might be should have as good an opportunity of education and progress as one from a priviledged family.

DUTY OF SOCIETY TO THE POOR.

The speaker said whether education was given free or not by the State, the society should encourage those who cannot avail themeselves of the benefit of University education for want of means, in the same way the Saraswat Community was doing.

Sir Narayen concluded by giving some moral advice to the students present on the occasion. He then awarded a gold medal on behalf of the Mandali to Mr. S. V. Mahajan, an intermediate student for "noble conduct" in respect of saving a drowning girl at the risk of his life and a purse to Miss Manoromabai R. Nadkarni, for standing first amongst the girls of her community in the last Matriculation Examination.

A vote of thanks to the chair terminated the proceedings.

"Any one driving a ROVER need envy no one else his Car."

THE FAMOUS
**ROVER CARS**
WILL ARRIVE IN SEPTEMBER NEXT.

*Prices and Particulars on application.*

Register your orders immediately to save disappointment,

*Sole Agents:*
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.,
Elphinstone Circle and Apollo Bunder,
BOMBAY.

**JAL DINSHAW. & CO**
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS
*SOLE AGENTS:*
NATIONAL METAL WORKS LTD.

Manufacturers of Building fixtures, Furniture fittings, Electric fittings, Ship fittings and fancy Brass Works.

Bastine is Gasoline economiser, Carbon troubles eliminated, power, speed and mileage increased 25 to 40 per cent., motor car troubles minimised.

No. 6, Patni Building,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

**GODREJ'S SAFES**

6 Large Safes supplied to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., after their experience of other safes in the recent fire in their premises.

872 Safes supplied for Savings Banks India and Burma, after a severe competitive test by fire held in Calcutta by the Director-General of Posts and Tele-Telegraphs, in July, 1912.

810 Burglar-Resisting Safes, recently supplied to Government, to replace other makers' safes that had been burgled.

By appointment to H. E. the Governor.

Makers to H. M.'s Mint and a number of European and Indian Banks.

GODREJ & BOYCE MFG. CO.,
Near Gas Works, Parel, BOMBAY.

Always at your Service
**SURAJMAL LALLUBHOY & CO.**
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
and
JEWELLERS.
225, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

**JUST A WORD—**
The best way to earn a suitable income, in addition to your usual means, is to take up an agency of the

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

*Apply for particulars to the*
MANAGER *at*—67, Apollo Street, BOMBAY
51, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA**
GEMS of JEWELLERY of
All sorts Indian & Parision make
RECORD LOW PRICES.
**M. NAGERSHETH SONS.**
EAST INDIA MERCHANT,
25, Church Gate Street,
BOMBAY,
And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

**H. I. DIXON & CO.**
LIMITED
DIXON'S ENGINEERING WORKS,
MAZAGON ROAD. BOMBAY,
ESTABLISHED 1886.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST
Constructional and General Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Coppersmiths Plumbers, Ship Repairers.
JAMES MACKINTOSH & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
17-18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort,
Telegrams: NOXID, Bombay.
Works Telephone No. 2154.
Reg. Office Tel. 786.

WAGNER ELECTRIC CO. U.S.A. for (A.C.)
ROTH BROS. & CO., U.S.A., for (D.C.)

Motors for immediate delivery in Bombay. A.C. ¼, ½, ¾, 3, 5, 7½ and 10. D.C. 1, 3, 5, 10 and 15 H.-P. Shipped on 17th June. A.C. 1, 2, 15, 20, 25 and 50. Rock bottom prices. Apply Sole Agent for India

BABAN GOKHALAY.
Girgaum, Bombay

Beware of 2nd-hand and rebuilt motors imported.

**FOR SALE.**

15—BHP D. C. 460 Volts ELECTRIC MOTORS complete at Rs. 1,820 each. Several expected very shortly.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
British Hotel Lane,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY 2

*Re*: **INCOME TAX**
AND
**SUPER TAX**
Please consult
SHARANGDHAR & CO.
whose accounting experience extends over 25 years.
at 53, Medows Street, Fort,
BOMBAY. B

An opportunity
for
**SPINNING & WEAVING MILLS, DYING FACTORIES, TANNERIES, LEATHER WORKS.**

Send us your after-war orders now and leave the rest to us.

*We are importers & stockists of*:—

- Chemicals of all kinds,
- Colours and Dyestuffs,
- Sizing Stores,
- Tanning Materials,
- Leather Goods for Textile purposes,
- Bobbins and Shuttles,
- Paper—Craft, Packing and Casing.

**N. BHUTA & CO.**
1, HAMAM STREET.
*Telephone No.* 1587.
*Tele. Add.* "Bhutaco, BOMBAY."

NERVE FOOD
**VIROCACAO**
FOOD TONIC
**VERO**
is highly recommended in:—

Convalescense, Anemia, General Debility, Breakdown, over work, Neurasthenia and Dyspepsia. It is a delightful food and beverage for healthy individuals, growing Children, Nursing Mothers, aged people and brain workers.

Unlike TEA and COFFEE, VEROCACAO is not a stimulant but a nutrient. It exercises a powerful and healthy stimulating effect and gives a highly valuable nourishment.

It gives a sense of invigoration without undesirable reaction such as flushed face, nervousness, flatulence or depressed heart.

If your druggist or stores cannot supply please write to—

*Sole Agents*—
**T.M. THAKORE & CO**
36, Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.
Samples and particulars on application.

**DO DOCTORS CURE?**

To cure a disease completely the fundamental cause must be removed—and how can this be done by medicines which are distasteful both to the body and the brain? You have broken the laws of Nature, and Nature, therefore, is the only real conqueror of disease!

If you are ill, or even suffering from any chronic diseases, it will be to your advantage to consult.

DR. S. B. MADON.
D.P. (America)

Consulting hours: 12 a.m. to 6 p.m. except Sundays.

All chronic diseases cured by scientific drugless methods.

NATURE CURE CONSULTING ROOM.
TAJ BUILDING
Entrance (Wallace Street),
Hornby Road.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED
FRESH STOCKS OF
**ABBOTS WATER PROOFS,**
In different colours and sizes; prices varying from Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 53.

*Also at moderate rates*:—

Shirts, Collars, Beautiful rubber-lined ties Socks, Straw Hats, English belts and helmets, Sweaters, Silk Scarfs, Silk and Cotton Kerchiefs, Ladies' Leather Bags, Battersb Silver Grey Felt Hats, Perfumery, etc., etc.

*N.B.—Our shop remains closed on Saturdays.*

**TORCATO JOHN & CO.**
GENERAL MERCHANTS.
PRAG MAHAL, Dhobi Talao, BOMBAY

**CARPETS**

Save middleman's profits, by buying direct from the manufacturer, 100 exquisite and charming designs to select from Inspection solicited. Mofussil orders executed per V.P.P. Money refunded on all goods not approved.

Corded and plain China silk for gents' suits and ladies' dresses available at wholesale rates.

**V. G. MAHARAJ,**
125, Corner Esplanade and Meadows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.
CB775

***THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.***
*Monday, 29th September, 1919.*

## A REACTIONARY REPORT.

◆

The proposals of the Election Committee, appointed by the Bombay Corporation in April last, consist of a series of the most extraordinary devices that could be found for the thwarting of reform. The letter from Government, which called the body into existence, had laid down, in general terms, the object for which the Government proposed to consult the Corporation. The Government declared that the legislation they had in view was for the purpose of placing the constitution on a more thoroughly democratic basis. A large number of the gentlemen who were asked to submit suitable proposals, obviously forgot the object of their deliberation, and have evolved a scheme of their own which is one of the worst conceivable, whether for present advance or future obstruction. We should have expected them to give a lead to the Legislature which will deal with the problem which is urgently called for in the interests of the city, but they have made use of the occasion to furnish a reactionary and incoherent series of suggestions to the end, not of placing the constitution on a more democratic basis, but of establishing the dominance and authority of the classes which they, on the whole, represent. Mr. H. P. Mody, whose comments on the scheme are as caustic as they are brief, is right in saying that "having actually secured for themselves two more seats than they enjoy at present, the supporters of these proposals may well pat themselves on the back." Instead of trying to adjust themselves to the needs of the times as far as they could, they seek to fortify their position without any serious reference to the object with which Government invited the opinions of the body which appointed them. Both Government and public have cause to be disappointed with their work, and it is evident that if any progress is to be attained at all, neither the Government nor the people can afford to wait in the hope of being benefited by their counsel. We strongly object to the spirit in which the new proposals have been framed. Without addressing themselves to the most natural course of advance which the constitution of the Corporation suggests and which is expressly indicated by Government, the Committee, or rather the majority of the members composing it, set themselves to furnish a complicated and unnatural system, whose sole merit is that the interests of their sponsors are augmented and safe-guarded. The Corporation is rightly known as the landlords' citadel and, therefore, we should not be astonished at seeing members disposing of the matter as a family affair. It must, therefore, be mentioned to their credit that there is a considerable number of members in the Committee who recognise the falsity of the substantive proposals, withdrawing their support in sound minutes of dissent. The report is far from unanimous and almost all its recommendations have been hotly contested by individual members.

With the guidance of the Government letter the Committee should have proposed the enfranchisement of at least ten per cent. of the inhabitants of Bombay, insisted on the reduction of seats tentatively reserved beyond the reach of the general electorate, secured a proper balance of interests in the Corporation with special regard to the claims of the wage-earning classes, improved the composition of the Standing Committee with special reference to neglected interests and demanded the elimination of artificial colleges of election like that of our friends the J. P.'s. Instead of contributing something constructive in the way of liberalising the constitution, they accept the proportion as to elected members suggested by Government and strive to squeeze into those limits representatives from their own class. In the first place the dyarchal composition which they propose, is an amateurish futility. They want to reserve four seats out of the eighty suggested by Government for general election for cooption, by the seventy-six who are returned. Of these seventy-six, thirty-eight are to be reserved, by way of family interest, for the rate-payers, and thirty-eight, by way of almsgiving, to the rent-payers. It would be unwise to frame a constitution which takes it for granted that there are two adverse interests in mortal conflict when they are not necessarily so. We have been looking for the reasons on which this division is based and we are obliged to Dr. Sukhia in explaining at length the inwardness of the provision. The landlords, it would seem, have a stake in the city. So far as municipal administration is concerned, the bogey of "a stake in the land" is preposterous. We do not think that Dr. Sukhia's heated discourse deserves a serious answer, but in consideration of alarmed expressions, we would just remind him that in the province of municipal government it would be incongruous to think of confisratory perils. The "stake in the land" is a matter which cannot be disturbed or overturned by proper municipal representation, as it is secured by authority which is not at present likely to embark on a venture of Bolshevik expropriation. The provision of health-conditions and education embraces the interests of all the inhabitants of Bombay and everything that is required to promote them must be undertaken by the Corporation. Dr. Sukhia's battle-cry of "no taxation without representation" is, strictly speaking, not a very lively slogan at the present day when advanced countries are endeavouring to give a minimum of the amenities of human life to all citizens without reference to the ratio of taxation. The Municipality is not engaged in distributing luxuries and we would ask Dr. Sukhia and his friends to adjust themselves to a more liberal social philosophy which casts on the community larger responsibilities of public welfare without reference to the incidence of individual taxation. In adapting the constitution to a "more thoroughly democratic basis," it is essential not to forget altogether the public responsibilities associated with modern democratic systems. Dr. Sukhia breaks out in protest against the Rent Act, forgetting that, apart from its merits, the responsibility for it belongs to the Provincial Legislature and a discussion of it is irrelevant in connection with the constitution of the Corporation. The reservation of seats for rate-payers and landlords is based on the most untenable grounds. We cannot allow landlords to entrench themselves like that and it has nothing to do with "communal" representation. As to the question of rent-qualification for votes, the level proposed by the Government was given before the electoral survey of the Southborough Committee and it is certainly amenable to correction. A rent of Rs. 20 per mensem would exclude a large number of intelligent voters. The proposal of the Southborough Committee refers to the electorate for the Provincial Council and we think it is feasible to have a more liberal scale of enfranchisement for the Corporation which is a purely municipal affair and, therefore, capable of more detailed provisions. The proposals for separate electoral rolls and for very high voting qualifications for rent-payers, as made by the Committee, are both ill-conceived; the first is doomed and the second has to be revised. The letter of the Government, we pointed out last March, did not exclude the possibility of women corporators. We hope the point will not be overlooked in their final recommendations.

Vested interests will probably put up a stiff fight for special privileges but we still hope to see a large number of independent members ready to turn down all retrograde proposals. We are against the granting of special electorates in a province where special interests do not exist and are in no wise liable to be materially affected by equal rights. More in the way of concession the public will not allow. Mr. Meyer Nissim making a lower bid than his colleagues, proposes the reservation of fifteen seats for rate-payers. No compromise on the point must be allowed by the suasion of underbidding. And the rental qualification must, if the electoral machinery is equal to it—we believe it quite feasible—be reduced to Rs. 5, enabling the large mass of people, whose interests have been hitherto neglected, to exercise the vote. There is a larger aspect to the proposition. Niggardly opposition to large enfranchisement would be unworthy of Bombay at a time when we all feelingly speak of liberal political reform. Let us do the utmost we are capable of in improving and modernising the Bombay Corporation on a more thoroughly democratic basis. As regards the report of the Committee in its present form, it is not discussable. To make themselces profitable as helpers in reform, the Corporation would be well advised not to start talking about this report, but to refer it back to the Committee or, indeed, to a better Committee, asking it to produce sounder recommendations, if it can. The present report is impossible.

## WHERE IS THE TRUTH?

◆

We draw the attention of our readers to a letter appearing elsewhere which gives the facts relating to the statement of the Hon. Pundit Malaviya that he saw in a well at Amritsar a floating corpse when he visited the place. As the story of Mr. Thompson that it was only a piece of cloth has caused mirth in some quarters, it is well that the other side of the case is explained. Pundit Malaviya did not visit the place as an excited accuser of Government ready to invent stories while truth, which was stranger than fiction, was damning enough. Pundit Malaviya was, according to our correspondent, accompanied by a dozen other friends, the reputation of some of whom is to Indians the guarantee of truth. Pundit Nehru and Swami Sraddanandh were with him. The well was not more than six feet deep and as they looked at the object in the full blaze of midday, there could be no question that they were able to identify it. Swami Sraddhanandh suggested that the rotting corpse should be taken out, but as they were all satisfied about the matter and as they believed that no one would be interested in disputing the occular proofs they had, they left the place. Now it happens that the object is alleged to have been a piece of cloth. Those who saw it and whose veracity cannot be impeached even on terms of a scullery brawl, may well be left with the satisfaction of their own consciences. Another matter which excited the sarcasm of Mr. Thompson and of course, elicited its due chorus of approval from the Anglo-Indian press, is the list of those who were slain at Jallianwalla Bag. Mr. Thompson was pleased to observe that "every possible step" was taken to ascertain the number, which he put at 291. Mr. Thompson is free to find joy in his estimates, but what are the findings of independent inquiry? Mr. V. N. Tiwary, of the Servants of India Society, points out that after careful house-to-house inquiry, 730 casualties is the right estimate, of whom 530 were killed. The list, by the way, is not yet full. And in Amritsar there was a large number of visitors from the districts where no official investigation, never so perfunctory, was held. How Mr. Thompson could manage to say all he did is more than we can realise. But then popular estimates are "exaggerated" to the point of fiction whenever officials choose to contradict them. We have just mentioned the way in which these figures have been compiled by Pundit Malaviya and the Seva Samiti and the public must choose for themselves whom to trust and as to who deceived themselves and others—Pundit Malaviya and his colleagues or Mr. Thompson's subordinates and the police. It is hardly honest, in these circumstances, to scoff at the *bona fides* of independent investigators, though it may be too much to ask of Anglo-Indian detractors fairness of criticism.

## Notes of the Day.

◆

**Amritsar and the Congress.**

We draw attention to the account published elsewhere tracing the gradual re-birth of public life in Amritsar. Few cities have undergone a more agonising experience than that recently endured by the people of Amritsar and the decision to which the latter have now arrived to hold to their original undertaking of having the next session of the Indian National Congress in their midst is a measure at once of their need of sympathy from their fellow-countrymen and of their own determination to work for the common cause of the country. For the present, the cause of Amritsar and of the Punjab—the vindication of justice and of the elementary rights of citizenship—is the immediate cause of the country. The next session of the Congress must devote itself wholly to it. And that it may do its task well, it is necessary that the representatives of the people should meet and deliberate in the city, whose wrongs cry for redress. We trust the whole country will unite in helping Amritsar to make the next session of the Congress a great success.

**The Great Railway Strike.**

Notwithstanding the explanatory memorandum given by Reuter touching the "heinousness" of the great railway strike, it is not easy to understand the exact grounds on which the discontented employees demand the prompt standardisation of wages. The strike, which, in grim earnest, has started already, is not of the kind known as "direct action" for political ends. Mr. J. H. Thomas, the leader of the Railwaymen, is not an uncompromising agitator of the type of Mr. Smillie or Mr. Hodges, and we may take it that the strike is purely economic in its character. The Government case seems to be that the grievances of railway employees are redressed in order, the claims of drivers, firemen and cleaners being satisfied in the first instance. The Railways being under Government control with a Minister of Transport in charge of Communications, the conflict is not one between employers and employees, but between the State and its servants. According to Government's explanation, their obligation lies in stabilising wages on a permanent scale before December next, and the workers have precipitated the crisis by refusing to abide by that understanding, regarding the date within which the complaints were to be settled. On the other hand, the workers decline to have their particular case ignored for long. The figures concerning wages and cost of living supplied by Reuter apparently put the strikers in the wrong, but what the workers probably complain about is the lack of security and errors in the calculation itself. As a surprise strike the situation is puzzling, especially as there is no statement cabled in explanation of the strikers' point of view. Both sides are seriously for a long struggle. One thing is clear, and it is that it is an economic strike, which is caused by no misunderstanding on either side.

**A Marvellous Month.**

American papers are trying to find out the results of prohibition from the first month's record. According to a San Francisco journal, the effect of the first month of prohibition in California has been to cut the total number of arrests for all offences by two-thirds and to decrease crime everywhere. There has been a lessening in the number of persons dealt with in police-courts, while restaurants and ice cream parlours have had a very busy time. Arrests for drunken and disorderly conduct, of course, fell down to nil in large cities and there has been less killing, less stealing and less petty crime activity. Another journal bears out the facts. From 3,844 crimes in the corresponding month in 1918, the record fell to 1,820 this year in San Francisco; from 1,060 to 576 in Oakland; from 352 to 98 in Sacramento; from 581 to 157 in San Diego; from 393 to 132 in Fresno; from 451 to 115 in Stockton; and from 98 to 59 in San Jose. The inebriates' ward in Philadelphia, which accommodated 3,481 cases in 1917 and 2,326 in 1918, closed its doors in July. The social effect of prohibition, on the other hand, cannot be assessed by statistics. The results of the first month show how much in morality and in wealth a nation could save by the eschewal of alcoholic stimulants. It is one of the greatest object-lessons of history, for which America has earned the gratitude of the world.

**Reforming Prisoners.**

The Bombay Presidency Released Prisoners' Aid Society, according to the Government Resolution on the working of jails in Bombay to which we referred the other day, received, during the year under report, the magnificent sum of Rs. 932 and Government are going to increase the grant to Rs. 1,500, next year. No doubt the Society needs greater support from the public, but Government also may spend profitably a larger sum over it. Government should be greatly interested in encouraging the work of such societies, which give an opportunity to the released prisoners to lead an honest life and prevent successfully the manufacture of habituals. It is satisfactory to know that the Borstal Juvenile Prison turned out a great deal of excellent work during the year. No adults should be confined in the Juvenile Prison, for any reason whatsoever. The encouragement of the establishment of Prisoners' Aid Societies all over the Presidency, humane administration of the jails and separation of juveniles and first offenders from habituals would lead decidedly to better results. It is interesting to learn that over a thousand convicts volunteered to go to Mesopotamia in 1917, with the Labour Corps and that they were released. This conclusively shows that there is much good stuff in the prisoners, that now goes to waste and that if an opportunity were given to them to lead a better life, they would seize it. The public at large is at present largely apathetic towards the problem of released prisoners. It should in its own interests look after their welfare and prevent by all possible means the manufacture of habituals from casuals.

# RAILWAY STRIKE BEGINS

## STANDSTILL COMPLETE EVERYWHERE.

◆

## AEROPLANES MOBILISED FOR URGENT TRANSIT.

## NO DISORDERS REPORTED.

LONDON, Sept. 27.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Sept. 29.

The strike opened quietly, the men leaving their depots without disorder. Trains from Edinburgh and Glasgow to the south started crowded last night. The officials did not guarantee that passengers would reach their destinations. The position at London Termini at midnight was:—Paddington-Service ceased; London Bridge Waterloo and Liverpool Street-Trains finishing journeys; Euston Kings Cross and St. Pancras—Late trains to north cancelled. These were crowded with drivers and guards anxious to start in order to return to their homes in the north but the signalmen left their boxes, hence the cancellation.

It is regarded as improbable that the strike will extend to 'bus and tram services, whose employees have no grievances, but the Executive of the Vehicle Workers Union meets to-day in order to consider the situation.

The Executive of Railway Clerks Association telegraphed to the members to remain neutral and perform their own duties and not those of the strikers.

Ireland is not affected by the strike.

### EFFECT OF TUBE AND UNDERGROUND STRIKE.

◆

LONDON, Sept. 27, 12-40 p.m.
Recd. 1-20 a.m., Sept. 29.

The latest reports from the great provincial centres [illegible] that the standstill is complete everywhere. The Tube and Underground strike in London is holding up hundreds of thousands of business men and women. 'Buses, taxis and numerous improved conveyances are creating a record block of the streets every route to the City, being choked with vehicles. Taxes are taking an hour from Charing Cross to the Bank. Many passengers proceeding on the steamer Orsterley to Australia were temporarily stranded at St. Pancras, but the authorities provided motor-lorries, thirty of which were packed with Australians and their wives and families.

The aeroplane Companies are mobilising every available machine for urgent transit. Up to present there have been no disorders.

### FAILURE OF THE CONFERENCE.

◆

*(From our Sunday Edition.)*
(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26, 3-20 p.m.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

It is officially announced that the Conference between the Railwaymen's Executive and Mr. Lloyd George and other Ministers failed to come to an agreement. The strike commences at midnight to-day.

### STRIKE TO BE NATIONAL.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

An official of the railwaymen's union informs Reuter that the strike will be a national one applying to all railways throughout the United Kingdom, both steam and electric.

### LEAVE AND DEMOBILISATION SUSPENDED.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

The War Office announces that owing to the railway strike all leave and demobilisation are forthwith suspended.

### NO ALTERNATIVE BUT TO STRIKE.

◆

### PREMIER'S REFUSAL FOR STANDARDISATION OF ALL GRADES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, in the course of a statement, says the Prime Minister found it impossible to concede standardisation for all grades on the same basis as has already been agreed upon in case of locomotive men, consequently, there was no alternative but to strike. Mr. Thomas hopes that members of the union realise that neither disorder nor rioting help their cause. Damage to property will not be countenanced. He declares that this is the saddest day of his life.

## THE CASE OF RAILWAYMEN AND GOVERNMENT.

◆

### WHERE THEY STAND.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-30 p.m., Sept. 28.

In connection with the railway strike it is pointed out in authoritative quarters that, railwaymen were guaranteed that no reduction in wages should occur before 31st December ,and wages would be maintained at the present level until the cost of living had considerably changed, of which there was little anticipation for many months. The view is expressed that bringing about the strike now seems to show extraordinary callousness and disregard for common public interest. It is emphasised how railwaymen pressed for the recognition of war wages as permanent wages; thus a man receiving twenty shillings before war should receive fifty-three shillings, the amount reached owing to war bonus due to the increased cost of living. This request made in March for stabilisation of war wages went beyond the demands of other trades of the country. The Government refused to accept the principle, but arranged that wages should remain at the figures reached, —for example fifty-three shillings in war time compared with twenty shilings before war —, until 31st December. This conceded longer stabilisation for railwaymen than for other trades. The arrangement provided for holding negotiations between March and December to determine permanent wage, according to prevailing conditions. The fact that the standard could be reviewed at the end of the year makes the strike still more heinous, for whatever railwaymen think of permanent wage fixed by Government it is at least open to revision during another three months. The first grades in which wages have been finally settled are drivers, firemen and cleaners. The subject of the present controversy is the standard rate for the remaining grades. Government fixed the standard for the lowest grade men at the minimum of forty shillings weekly, no matter how the present cost of living may drop. This is compared with the wage of eighteen shillings before war. The Government has guaranteed that the railwaymen's war wage shall continue fully, while the cost of living stands at the present level.

#### REJECTION OF PREMIER'S OFFER.

The war wage exclusive of pre-war pay was thirty-three shillings, when the cost of living was 125 per cent. above the normal. The latter is now 115 per cent., but railwaymen have been guaranteed against reducttion of war wage until the percentage reaches 110, and only then it remains at that figure for three months. Railwaymen rejected that offer and insisted on the principle of advance made to drivers, firemen and cleaners, but although the two former classes received an advance which more than covered the addition of war bonus standard wages of cleaners were fixed at a lower figure. It is therefore contended as idle for railwaymen to suggest that they have gone out on this principle. The case of drivers and firemen stood alone as the railwaymen's leaders always contended that those had very special responsibility and were unfairly treated in war time. The leaders rejected the Premier's offer to continue negotiations in order to abolish any grade anomalies in wages.

It is understood that the Government has made as complete arrangements as possible for carrying on transport by motor services. Petrol and oil are rationed, also food. Government has done everything possible for securing the feeding of the country. Doubtless troops will guard the railways, but no arrangements have yet been made to run trains with military labour.

## GOVT. PREPARING FOR EVENTUALITIES.

◆

### STEPS TO SECURE SUPPLIES FOR LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

The public was hardly prepared for the bare official announcement of the failure of the negotiations which precipitates what promises to be the most menacing strike on record throughout Britain. Even the workers in London tubes and underground railways may strike because they are members of the Railway Union. Both the Government and the Railwaymen have been preparing for eventualities and while there is no tendency in official quarters to minimise the seriousness of the outlook it is known that the whole position has been carefully considered by the Government who have taken certain emergency measures, the nature of which it is expected will be stated later. Presumably they include steps to secure supplies for London and the great cities and other essential services but much will depend upon the temper of the men. Up to the present there has been no mention of sympathy-strikes but there are ugly possibilities in that connection.

## AN ALLEGED DISCREPANCY

◆

### SKELETON SERVICE FOR DISTRIBUTION OF SUPPLIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

The Locomotive Engineers' and Firemens Society has passed a resolution supporting the Railwaymen's Union. It is noteworthy that the Society's demands have been met. It was alleged discrepancy between these demands and the Government's offer to the Railwaymen's Union which precipitated present trouble. It is understood that the Government with the aid of the Soldiers, bluejackets and such railwaymen as refuse to strike will endeavour to carry on all over the country a skeleton service to maintain the means of distribution. The Government will also make the fullest use of aeroplanes.

## CONVEYANCE OF FOODSTUFFS TO LONDON ARRANGED FOR.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

It is stated that the railway executive has arranged for conveyance of all necessary foodstuffs and milk to London and protection will be afforded for all loyal employees as far as possible. Arrangements are complete for maintenance of various essential services. Government has also arranged for organisation and distribution of goods and compulsory acquisition of motor vehicles if necessary.

## THREATENED STRIKE OF RAILWAY MEN.

◆

### MINISTERS IN CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

It is officially announced that the railwaymen's strike notice if brought into operation will begin at midnight to-morrow and not at noon.

An official statement issued from Downing Street at the conclusion of the Conference to-night says the Prime Minister, Mr. Bonar Law, and other members of the Government discussed freely and frankly the whole situation from the standpoint of the railwaymen's union. Further discussion will take place at noon to-morrow.

## STRIKE OF IRONMAKERS AT LORRAINE SETTLED.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

METZ.—As a result of mutually satisfactory agreement the strike of ironworkers in Lorraine has been settled.

## EMPLOYMENT OF RETIRED OFFICERS

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

The War Office announces that owing to the cessation of the period of emergency it is no longer possible to retain in active employment regular retired officers unless they hold commissions in the territorial force or special reserve.

## NEW YORK STEEL STRIKE.

◆

### JUDGE GARY DECLINES NEGOTIATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

NEW YORK.—Judge Gary, President of the Steel Corporation has announced that he declines to negotiate regarding the strike with Fitzpatrick or his associates. The Corporation will only deal with its own employees, the majority of whom are non-Unionists. Mr. Gary describes Fitzpatrick as an acknowledged revolutionist. It is emphasised that the strike, if it succeeded, would probably be the beginning of an upheaval which might have grave consequences.

## "NEW JIVARAN."

◆

### DELAY IN PUBLICATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

The "Nava Jivan", the new Gujarati weekly edited and published by Mr. M. K Gandhi every Sunday morning here, will not come out to-morrow as permission of the Government of Bombay has not been obtained under rule 25 D of the Defence of India Act (made applicable to the Bombay Presidency on the 18th April 1819). It is understood that steps are being taken to obtain the necessary permission and it is expected the paper will resume publication from next week.

## YUGO-SLAVS CONCENTRATING ROUND FIUME

◆

### WAITING ATTITUDE FOR ALLIES' ACTION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

The Yugo-Slav Press Bureau denies that the Yugo-Slav troops are concentrating round Fiume and says that the Yugo-Slavs Government has adopted the waiting attitude hoping that the Allies will enforce respect to their decisions and end the intolerable situation

## ITALIAN POSSESSION OF FIUME,

◆

### NOT A "FAIT ACCOMPLI."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

ROME.—The newspaper "Epoca" states that at the meeting of the Crown Council yesterday Sr. Tittoni stated that the Peace Conference was unable to consider the Italian possession of Fiume as a fait accompli without the risk that Czecho-Slovakia, Yugo-Slavia, Greece and Rumania would take the same action with Teschen, Klagenfurt, Thrace and the Banat respectively, in which case the Conference could only dissolve.

## LORD FRENCH AND MR. ASQUITH.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

With reference to the controversy arising out of the publication of Lord French's book Mr. Asquith who has just returned from Italy has written to a correspondent pointing out that he only entered into controversy with Lord French, when the latter proceeded to falsify history apparently in pursuit of a vendetta against the fame and memory of Lord Kitchener to whom Lord French was under strong personal obligations. Mr. Asquith says he does not qualify one word of his speech on 3/6 and adheres to his belief in the accuracy of Lord Kitchener's version of the conversations with Lord French which the latter denies.

## PRESIDENT WILSON NOT WELL.

◆

### TO RETURN TO WASHINGTON IMMEDIATELY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., Sept. 28.

NEW YORK.—Owing to nervous reaction President Wilson has been ordered to cancel the remainder of his tour and is returning to Washington immediately. His condition is not serious.

## SOUTH SLAV ADVANCE ON TROGIR.

◆

### CAPTURED ITALIAN COMMANDER RESCUED AMERICAN MARINES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
*(From Our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

COPENHAGEN.—The South-Slav correspondent bureau has received a telegram from Spalato saying that a South-Slav detachment has begun advance on the town Trogir which is occupid by the Italians. When an American destroyer entered the harbour to compel the retirement of the Italians over the dmarcation line the inhabitants opened fire on the Italians who, hastily left. The South-Slavs captured the Italian Commander and three men in an armoured car. Meantime two hundred American marines with machine-guns landed overtook the armoured car and the prisoners who were subsequently transferred to an Italian ship.

The Serbian troops have arrived and were enthusiastically welcomed. The Americans handed town to the South-Slav troops and remembered on the American warship which will stay in he harbour for the few days.

## DENIKIN'S OPERATIONS.

◆

### IMPORTANT CAPTURES OF TOWNS, MEN AND MATERIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

The War Office issues details of the progress of General Denikin's operations, in the course of which he has made important captures of towns, men and material the renewed Bolshevik attacks against General Wrangel's entrenched line north of Tsaritsin were defeated with the aid of tanks.

The Bolsheviks have crossed the river Khoper on a forty-five mile front, but the Don troops are strongly opposing them and have the situation well in hand.

The famous raiding General Mamontoy has apparently again joined up with General Denikin. The eighth Soviet army is reported to have been badly handled and is retiring in consequence of General Mamontoy's operations.

General Denikin's captures at Kursk included five thousand prisoners, thirty guns, two armoured trains and much material.

## RATIFICATION OF PEACE TREATY.

◆

### DEBATE IN FRENCH CHAMBER.

### M. CLEMENCEAU ON AMERICAN CRITICISM

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 4 p.m., Sept. 27.

PARIS.—The Chamber resumed the debate on the Peace Treaty and exceptional interest was taken in the speech by M. Clemenceau in view of the anxiety aroused in France by the discussions in the American Senate. The newspapers have been asking what guarantee France will have against invasion if America refuses to ratify the Treaty, especially if she refused to join the League of Nations.

M. Clemenceau in the course of his speech appealed for consideration of the Treaty as a whole, emphasising that the Allies throughout the negotiations had aimed at the realisation of the idea of solidarity of the nations. Referring to the outbreak of the war, he paid a glowing tribute to Britain, who although there was no binding engagement between the British and French Governments sided with France immediately Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium. (Cheers.)

#### FRENCH GRATITUDE TO AMERICA.

He continued by declaring that France would never forget the services of America, on which she counted in the peace as she did in the war. M. Clemenceau denied that he did not care about the vote of the American Senate and said that even if there had been no written treaty he would still rely on America. He refused to be associated with any criticism of President Wilson or to say anything which would hinder President Wilson is his great task.

M. Clemenceau proceeded to argue in favour of the ratification of the Treaty, declaring that the plenipotentiaries in a few months had produced a scheme which might be imperfect, but which perhaps would take a greater place in history than the Turks' capture of Constantinople.

#### ALLIED SOLIDARITY.

Referring to the spirit of solidarity animating the plenipotentiaries, he recalled Mr. Lloyd George's question "Would you have won war without Great Britain's help?" and his (M. Clemenceau's) answer "No." He insisted on the character of the solidarity of the Treaty, declaring that though France saved the world at Marne and Verdun, she could not have continued the war without the aid of the Allies. This Allied solidarity in the war should be continued in peace. It was impossible that the French who had sacrificed their blood in war would not consent to other sacrifices in peace, relying on Government and Parliament to give them a peace worthy of those who had fought.

#### GUARANTEES AGAINST ATTACK ON FRANCE.

M. Clemenceau said he did not wish to insist on military guarantees, pointing out that the League of Nations still had no military forces at its disposal, adding "Moreover, I refuse to mobilise a single man to defend Germany against Poland." The chief value of the frontiers was the people behind them. It would be vain for France to have a better frontier if her policy was such as to weaken her. "We have now a good frontier. If it were extended to the Rhine we should have German territory before and behind us."

He repeated that France had conquered with the Allies and it was impossible to separate from them after the victory. He failed to understand those who said that France ought to present her claims and if not safisfied then break with the Allies. He knew that none of the Allies would make France unacceptable proposals.

#### TRIBUTE TO BRITISH AND AMERICAN HEROISM.

M. Clemenceau referred with deep emotion to the heroism of the British, Canadian, Australian and American troops. He replied in passing to the charge that Government had abandoned the French language and pointed out that Britain since the eighteenth century had increased her population by two or three hundred millions and her language was at present the most widely spoken in the world. Britain's plenipotentiaries considered that they owed it to their peoples to speak their own language. "Could we refuse it apart from the spirit of generosity towards men came to shed their blood for us."

He concluded: "The Allied Governments have had our word. We will keep it and if there are responsibilities to take, I will take them."

## PEACEFUL BLOCKADE OF BOLSHEVIST RUSSIA.

◆

### DISCUSSION IN SUPREME COUNCIL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

PARIS.—The Supreme Council yesterday discussed the question of peaceful blockade of the Bolshevist Russia without declaration of war and decided to ask the legal advisers whether a satisfactory formula could be found for the application of such a measure.

## EVACUATION OF BALTIC PROVINCES.

◆

### DISCUSSION OF COERCING GERMANY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 26.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Sept. 28.

The "Echo de Paris" states that the Supreme Council to-day discussed the possible means of coercing Germany with the object of securing the evacuation of the Baltic provinces by Von der Golta's troops.

## AMERICA AND PEACE TREATY.

◆

### WILSON ON SENATE RESERVATION.

### WOULD REGARD IT AS REJECTION OF TREATY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

CHEYENNE WYOMING.—President Wilson in a speech here declared that he would regard the adoption of the proposed Senate reservation in regard to Article 10 of the Peace Treaty as a rejection of the Treaty. He again affirmed that the United States was not entitled to doubt Japan's promise regarding Shantung and characterised the professions of friendship for China by the opponents of the Treaty as "empty noise."

## TRADE WITH EX-ENEMY STATES.

◆

### CONDITIONS UNDER WHICH IT IS PERMISSIBLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

The Board of Trade has issued a statement of the conditions under which trading is permissible with ex-enemy states and some neutrals. Varying restrictions on certain listed exports from Britain continue unless licences are sought, but goods may be freely imported except where such are prohibited from all foreign countries.

Other commercial and financial transactions are permitted without licence, provided they do not involve (a) payment of money arising from pre-war transactions; (b) property held in Great Britain for persons in Germany since pre-war days; (c) transfer of securities by or for persons in Germany, and (d) transfer of any debt due to a person in Germany.

Traders are warned to make the best arrangements possible as regards the financing transactions. Declarations of ultimate destination and disclosure of names of consignees are no longer required as regards the United Kingdom exports.

## PERSIAN FOREIGN MINISTER GOES TO PARIS.

◆

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)
*(From Our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

The Persian Foreign Minister has gone to Paris. The Persian Minister and representatives of the Foreign Office saw him off.

## DEVELOPMENT OF BASRA.

◆

### THE ONLY DRAWBACK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

Sir J. Buchanan in a further article in "The Times" on Mesopotamia says the very nasty bar at the mouth of the Shatt-el-Arab, which is the one drawback to the development of Basra as a great port, must be removed, otherwise the trade of Mesopotamia and Persia will be throttled. The work will cost at least £1,000,000 sterling.

## INDIA AND IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

◆

### INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBERS' PROTEST.

The following telegram has been sent by the Vice-Chairman. The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to the Secretary, Commerce and Industry Department, Government, of India:—

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber beg respectfully but emphatically to protest against restrictions imposed on the free importation of Dyes by Resolution No. 6993 dated the 6th September, 1919, which is sure to affect adversely local industries. Now that war conditions have ceased, there is absolutely no justification for imposing restrictions of this nature and the Committee are of opinion that the action taken is in the nature of a protective measure for the British Dye manufacture, is wrong in principle and indefensible from the standpoint of India's interests. My Committee, therefore, urge its immediate withdrawal.

My Committee whilst according their cordial approval to the principle of the levy of duty on Export of Raw Hides and Skins are against rebate of 10 per cent. given to other parts of the Empire. They are emphatically of opinion that the policy of Imperial Preference if applied to India will be harmful to her economic interests and protest against the application of it to this country in an indirect and piecemeal manner by a flank movement. Like all large questions of public policy, it should have been submitted to the country at large for discussion and deliberation as a direct issue before being so suddenly adopted by the Government. My Committee consider the introduction of Imperial Preference as unjust and inequitable without the grant of full fiscal autonomy which would leave to the Imperial Council the power of adjustment of tariffs. Even if the idea of Imperial Preference is ultimately adopted by the country, in the opinion of my Committee it is inconsistent with India's natural self-respect to allow preference to such of the Dominions as do not accord to Indians equal treatment as partners of the Empire.

# BOMBAY HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE

## CONDEMNATION OF ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

## THE SHANKARACHARYA'S HUMANE ADVICE.

The eighth annual report of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund was read in a public meeting held on Saturday last, under the presidentship of His Holiness Shree Shankaracharya Raj Rajeshivarashramji of Sharda Peeth. In spite of inclement weather the audience of the meeting was satisfactory. There were a few ladies also in the meeting.

On the motion of Mr. Lallubhai Keramchand Dalal, seconded by Mr. Manchershaw D. Lavingia, His Holiness the Shankaracharya was voted to the chair.

His Holiness then called upon Mr. Lallubhai Deepchand Javeri, who in the course of his speech gave a short account of the progress, made by the Humanitarian movement. The speaker here enumerated the disinterested services of his colleague and the Secretary of the League, Mr. Chhaganlal P. Nanavati. It was largely due, said Mr. Javeri, to the efforts of Mr. Nanavati, that the League was able to do splendid work for which it came into existence. He (Mr. Javeri) then expressed his sense of deep regret and sorrow on behalf of himself and the meeting at the deportation of Mr. Horniman, the President of the League, for political reasons. Mr. Horniman had rendered yeomen service to the cause of the League through the columns of the "Bombay Chronicle" and on the platform. His hard service during the Influenza epidemic was extraordinary for which the city of Bombay and particularly the poor people can never be too grateful to him. He hoped that their worthy President may return soon to continue the blessed work of the League which he had so much at heart.

Mr. Nanavati then read the report of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, in which it was stated:—

The following are the extracts from the eighth annual report of the Bombay Humanitarian Fund read before the annual meeting of the Fund held on Saturday last:

The Bombay Humanitarian Fund, was started by Mr. Lallubhai D. Jhaveri on 20-9-10 with the advice of that great humanitarian, Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas. Starting from an humble beginning, by strenuous efforts, it extended its scope of work so much, that it won the confidence of many non-vegetarians such as Mahomedans, Parsis, Europeans etc., many of whom began to take an active interest in the Fund, and joined it. The volume of useful work done by the Fund grew bigger and bigger every year, and it was therefore decided to convert it into a regular Association named as above, from 20th September, 1918, that is, exactly after eight years to a day, from the founding of the Fund, which was started on 20-10-10. Mr. Jhaveri thus handed over the charge of the Fund from 20th September, 1918, to the management of the Bombay Humanitarian League, though he is still one of the active members of the management. It was a matter of great rejoicing that the Institution had in the short space of eight years become a very powerful and very useful body in the country, for which the management could justly feel pride.

The aims and objects of the Fund were:—(1) To educate public opinion regarding the advantages of the Vegetarian Diet from the Health, Economy, Temperance and Mercy points of view. (2) To take up *strictly* non-political questions of Human Welfare. (3) To appeal to the authorities as well as to the people to discontinue *cruel* fashions and ceremonies. (4) To try to protect animals as well as birds from all kinds of cruelty. (5) To carry on the Mission in such a way as not to wound the feelings of *any* community

From the very beginning of this institution, it had shown to the public the importance and usefulness of vegetarian diet, and striven utmost to make the meat-eaters abandon meat-diet. It is a well-known fact that meat-diet leads to wholesale slaughter of poor dumb cattle. Moreover the cattle were the mainstay of agriculturists, and such a wholesale slaughter of cattle could not but prove disastrous to the good of this country, which was mainly agricultural. To remedy that evil, this institution had from the very beginning of its existence left no stone unturned to preach the idea of humanitarianism, by literature, holding of conferences, vegetarian dinners, etc., with a view to lessening the use of meat-diet and making vegetable diet more and more favourite.

As mentioned in previous reports vegetarian diet had been gaining popularity to an ever-increasing degree. They had received additional letters from various societies and persons testifying to the excellence and popularity of vegetarian diet, the names of some of them being:—(1) The Secretary of the Madras Vegetarian Society; (2) Mr. Kashiram of Busra; (3) Mr. R. P. Yagneswaran, Land Records Surveyor of Chitoor; (4) Mr. A. N. Raddy of Bangalore City; (5) Mr. Shikarchand Jain of Bijnor; (6) Dr. N. Paramanathan, Hony. Secretary, the Ceylon Social Service League; (7) Mr. R. J. Munshi, of Srinagar (Kashmere); (8) Maneck Mooniji of Surat.

### INCULCATION OF HUMANITARIAN PRINCIPLES.

The above were some specimens of results achieved by educative propaganda. But those who did not know how to read or write, stood in need of personal advice, exhortation and inculcation of humanitarian principles. The Department that was doing this branch of the League had to be stopped for some time owing to several causes. But its want was soon felt, and Seth Vithalbhai Jethabhai, a brother of the late lamented Seth Jevatbhai Jethabhai Kalyanji came to the rescue of the League's difficulties. Seth Vithalbhai, in pious memory of his brother, consented to give every month Rs. 25 for the cause of this Inculcation Propaganda. The League has been receiving that sum, and as a beginning of the revival of the propaganda, Mr. Hyderali Syed had been appointed temporarily for that purpose. Though he is a Mahomedan he has, as a result of the exhortation of Maharaj Shree Hansvijayaji, become a staunch vegetarian and is keenly desirous of seeing vegetarianism spread far and wide. He has visited several localities, chiefly inhabited by Mahomedans, and besides distributing literature on humanitarianism and vegetarianism in Bombay and suburbs, such as Kurla, Bandra, etc., he has lectured on them also. As a result of his activities some Mahomedans who were maintaining themselves on the business of slaughtering poultry, have resolved to give up the work and have taken vows not to do it any more in future.

### ANIMAL SLAUGHTER IN THE NAME OF "RELIGION."

In the Report for the year 1917, full narration of the slaughter of the poor creatures in execution of the so-called religious injunctions was given, and they were glad to state, that as a result of their necessary action in the matter, and pointing out the hollowness of the so-called 'injunctions', these inhuman practices in many places have stopped. Many native states, as a result of their appeals, had totally prohibited such sacrifices, for which their great and heartfelt thanks were due to them. Many states had not yet seen the necessity of doing likewise, and it is to be fervently hoped that they will also follow suit, and save a number of poor creatures, such as goats, sheep, oxen, etc. from a very shocking fate.

Again, they received a letter from the Maharaj Shree Dolat Vijayji and Dharmavijayji, dated 29-9-18, drawing their attention to the probability of revival of the sacrifice of bulls on Dasera holidays at Murbad, in Thana District. They immediately took up the matter, and Mr. N. B. Vibhakar, B.A., LL.B., Bar-at-Law, a member of the General Committee of the Humanitarian League went personally to Murbad, and as a result chiefly to his endeavours the revival of that inhuman sacrifice was not brought about. For that, great credit was due to the Humanitarian League, and particularly to Mr. Vibhakar.

As a result of laxity that prevailed in the management of some Pinjrapoles, the animals therein underwent much unnecessary hardship and sufferings, as said by us in our last Report, wherein we had suggested that the workers of Pinjrapoles should unite and hold a conference with a view to bringing about the desired reforms in the conduct of the institutions, but they did not think anything had happened in that behalf, and they therefore once again desired to draw the attention of the management of these Pinjrapoles, to the desirability of holding such conferences at convenient centres.

### PLIGHT OF MILCH CATTLE.

Mr. Liladhar Jivraj, who had had dairy experience of over twenty years' standing brought to our notice the plight of milch cattle in Bombay stables. They asked their Assistant Manager, (now Secretary), Mr. Chhaganlal Permanandas Nanavaty, to go into the matter, and he approached Mr. B. G. Horniman, the talented Editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", who himself being a great humanitarian and a staunch vegetarian, showed his willingness to do his best in the matter, and he immediately deputed a member of the Editorial staff of the "Chronicle" Mr. Karai, to prepare a special report on the condition of the animals and the stables in which they were kept. The startling revelations brought to light by the report prepared by the representative throws a lurid light on the miserable condition in which the poor creatures were kept. The wealthy owners of the stables made no proper provision for drinking water of the animals, no care was taken to remove dung and kuchra of animals from the stables regularly, little caring that such accumulation of filth vitally affected the heath of thousands of inhabitants living about the localities. The full report of these state of affairs appeared in the issues of the "Bombay Chronicle" of the 16th July and 29th July, 1918, wherein among other exposures of evils, mention was made of the mixing of water in milk in broad daylight and in stables full of dung and kuchra, the giving of rotten hay to animals as their food, the starving of calves by heartless owners, the inhuman beating of animals, keeping the animals in the open without any protection whatsoever in all hours of the day under scorching sun. These and similar evils had been expressed in the report after a thorough investigation into the matter by personal visits to the stables on many occasions by Mr. Chhaganlal Nanavaty, Mr. Liladhar Jivraj, and Mr. Karai, to all of whom their sincere thanks were due for the great trouble and interest they took in the matter. Pamphlets of these reports had been printed and distributed broadcast; a copy of which was also sent to each corporator of the Bombay Municipality who, there was every reason to believe will give due consideration to the matter in the Corporation.

### NECESSITY OF CATTLE-FARMS.

We would once again repeat here that mere lip sympathy on the part of public men would not be of any good. It would not remove the sufferings of the dumb creatures, and their young. What was wanted was the opening of cattle farms on a large scale at convenient centres where buffalo and calves could be kept in great numbers. The farms should be opened not in big cities where pasturage was very dear. The best places for such farms should be in villages where large tracts of lands could be cheaply secured, and where, therefore, cost of pasture and fodder, would be extraordinarily low. At present owners of cows and buffaloes hold off the animals after they become 'dry', i.e. after they cease giving milk. They could not keep the animals for a number of months till the 'dry' animals once again begin to give milk. The keeping of such animals was always very costly in big cities. Such animals could be easily kept for a long time in the cattle farms. If such cattle farms were opened at every convenient centre, it would produce manifold advantages. It would not only save thousands of dumb creatures from the cruel knives of butchers, but it would mtterially increase the milk supply of the country, and hence, of other milk derivatives, such as butter, ghee, curd, etc. which were acknowledged to be the best nutritious of foods for human beings. They, therefore, once again appealed to wealthy persons, landholders, jagirdars and others to try their best to give every help in the opening of such farms, which would confer innumerable advantages on the country at large.

The report also exposed the trickery of "five-footed" cows and the scandal of "docking" horses.

### THE HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE.

On the 13th August, 1918, this association which was hitherto known as the Bombay Humanitarian Fund, was given another name and was styled the Bombay Humanitarian League. The following ten members were selected as ex-officio life-members:—

Mr. Benjamin Guy Horniman; Seth Jamnadas Dwarkadas Dharamsey, B.A.; Mr. Jehangir J. Vimadalal, M.A., LL.B., (Solicitor); Seth Lallubhai D. Javeri; Mr. Narsinhdas N. B. Vibhakar, B.A., LL.B., (Bar-at-Law); Mr. Labhshanker Laxmidas; Mr. Makanji Joothabhai Mehta, B.A., LL.B. (Bar-at-Law); Mr. Kalyanrai G. Ghoda, B.A.; Mr Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Mr. Maganlal M. Shah.

A Committee consisting of the above ten gentlemen was formed, and it decided to hold the Third Humanitarian Conference in Bombay.

### THIRD HUMANITARIAN CONFERENCE

The First Humanitarian Conference was held at Buksar in 1916, and the Second at Broach in 1917, and, in accordance with the decision of the Committee, the Third Humanitarian Conference commenced its sittings in the first week of September, 1918, after the Special Sessions of the Indian National Congress had concluded its deliberations. It was held at the Empire Theatre, Bombay, under the Presidentship of Mrs. Besant and Mr. C. Jinarajadassa, when well-known citizens from all over India, representing all castes and creeds—Hindus, Parsis, Mahomedans and Christians—were present in the meetings in large numbers to carry the work of the Conference through successfully. To all of them they offer their heartfelt thanks. Altogether 16 resolutions bearing on such subjects as Cruelty to Animals, Amendments in the P. C. A. Act, Dry Milch Cattle, Vegetarian, Animal Sacrifices, Slaughter of Milch and Agricultural Cattle, Reforms in Pinjrapoles, Railway and Steamer Zulum, Dairy and Cattle-farms, were duly proposed and carried unanimously.

### INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income of the Fund during the year under report amounted to Rs. 4,011-3-10, while the expenditure was Rs. 10,966-14-10. Cash balance forward as per last year's account amounted to Rs. 8,306-8-10 and the credit balance with some individuals amounted to Rs. 422-14-3. Hence the total balance of the Fund on 19-9-18 was Rs. 1,773-12-1. The amount of Rs. 1,834-2-7, being the total sum of the balances of the Fund and the Updeshak Department of the Fund—the cash balance of the Fund being Rs. 1,773-12-1 and that of the Updeshak Department being Rs. 60-9-6—was handed over to the Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Humanitarian League. Messrs. Chhaganlal P. Nanavaty and Maganlal M. Shah on the 20th September, 1918.

Before closing this report, it was their fervent prayer to the public to help the Humanitarian League, either by enrolling themselves as members or by sending generous contributions. The constitution of the League was ready and copies of it can be had from the Secretaries by sending to them a half-anna postage stamp at their office at 309, Shroff Bazar, Bombay, 2.

The report was concluded with these remarks:—"In fine, the Humanitarian Fund, which is now transformed into the Humanitarian League by the grace of the Almighty concludes this report with due reverence towards Him."

### ANIMAL SACRIFICE.

After the reading of the report was over, Prof. Ambadus of the Benares Hindu University was called upon to move the principal resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this meeting of the Bombay Humanitarian League strongly recommends the followers of the Sanatana Dharma in general and the Rajas, Maharajas and the Hindu community in particular, to abstain from offering sacrifices of animals and birds on the Dashera, Naoratri and other anti-vedic occasions, and further recommends to act towards every creature with kindness and love."

Prof. Ambadus in support of this resolution cited some authoritative statements from the Vedas and Shastras.

Mr. Harjivan Kalidas Mehta seconded the resolution.

The resolution was supported by Shashtri Jivram in suitable terms during which he cited effective *shlokas* from the Hindu scriptures.

Mr. M. D. Lavangia further seconding the resolution observed that four-fifth of the population of India generally maintained their subsistence by doing agriculture work and therefore it was the bounden duty of the benign Government and the people combined to protect the agricultural animals.

His Holiness put this resolution to the vote and it was unanimously carried.

Mr. Mavji Govindji Sheth was then called upon by His Holiness to move the second resolution which ran as follows:—

"That this meeting authorises the Joint Secretaries of the Bombay Humanitarian League to forward the copies of the first resolution to the Rajas, Maharajas and other persons concerned."

He then said that if the religious heads did their duty in the matter of animal sacrifices, the eyes of Rajas and the people would be opened at once. The speaker recalled the instance of Prince Liddhartha's (Buddha) stopping animal sacrifices at the court of King Bimbisara.

Mr. K. G. Ghoda said that he saw no reason why this resolution should not be supported with acclamation. His Holiness was the authority in the questions where Hinduism was concerned and if the resolution goes into the hands of the princes and chiefs and other Hindus indulging in animal sacrifices they are bound to obey His Holiness's religious commands in this respect. He therefore supported the resolution which having been placed to vote by His Holiness, was unanimously carried.

### ANIMAL SACRIFICES CONDEMNED.

His Holiness the Shankaracharya emphatically condemned and detested the barbarous act of offering animal sacrifices. He said that certain class of people, who were addicted in drinking framed some *shlokas* suitable for that purpose and formed a new "religion" called "*The Vam Marga.*" Those who delighted in flesh-eating began to sacrifice animals before goddesses. But he saw no reason why in these days of civilization and progress they should not be properly educated and advised to refrain from committing such misdeeds. His Holiness in support of his arguments effectively cited the authorities from the Gita, Maha Bharat, Manusmitti and Upnishads. They all detested and emphatically condemned the act of killing the animals in *any form*. It was the maxim, said His Holiness, of all the religions on the earth which asked humanity "to be kind and compassionate to every living creature." He concluded by advising those who followed his religion, to remember in the daily lives the great maxim of Hinduism "*Non-destruction is the highest religion.*" His Holiness while closing his speech asked the generous public to help the Bombay Humanitarian League according to their means, to enable its workers to carry on their good work more vigorously and in doing so, he declared a donation on his account. His suggestion was responded to by many who contributed their donations to the League.

A vote of thanks was, then, proposed by Mr. Balubhai K. Maniar and was duly seconded and supported by Messrs. B. N. Motiwala and Lallubhai K. Dalal, respectively, which was carried amid loud cheers.

After His Holiness was garlanded by Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, Acting President of the League, the meeting came to a close.

# PROF. A. B. DHRUVA.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 27.

A correspondent writes:—It is proposed to have a social gathering in honour of Prof. Anandshanker B. Dhruva's departure from the Gujarat College after a very intimate association extending over two decades.

With his departure Gujarat College will lose—with due deference to his colleagues and the learned Principal—the chief attraction for students.

Irreparable as his loss is to the college the city of Ahmedabad also will feel it equally. He is one of the few men in this city of millionaires and mediocrities who takes pleasure in acquiring knowledge for the sake of knowledge.

His reputation as a professor of Sanskrit and a student of Ancient Indian Literature is too well known to need mention. In fact after the retirement of Dr. Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarker he is the best professor of Sanskrit in the presidency.

His study of English Literature and other kindred subjects is equally extensive as is shown by the two learned papers on Kant and Browning and Kant and Tennyson published by Messrs. Taraporewalla & Co. of Bombay.

# CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY COMMISSION.

## SENATE'S REPRESENTATION TO GOVT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 27.

At a meeting this evening, the Senate of the Calcutta University considered the reply given by Mr. Sharp Secretary to the Government of India, Education Department to their representation regarding the Dacca University Bill. The Senate decided to send to Government of India a representation stating that while appreciating the assurance given by the Government of India that the scheme for the Dacca University is a separate proposal which does not commit the Government to premature decisions regarding the University of Calcutta the Senate of the University of Calcutta ventured to repeat their request that the legislation regarding the University of Calcutta should not be introduced until at least six months have elapsed from the date on which the volumes containing evidence are in the hands of members of the Senate.

# IST SIND PROVINCIAL SCOUT RALLY.

## QUESTION OF TRANSFER OF ARTS COLLEGE TO GOVT. CONTROL.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), Sept. 25.

Mr. F. G. Pearce the Chief Commissioner of the Boy Scout Association, arrived at Hyderabad (Sind), to-day, by the Bombay mail. He was received at the station by the Scouts of the Sind National College and School and led in the procession through the town. He leaves to-night for Sukkur returning in time preside at the First Sind Provincial Scout Rally to be held at Hyderabad from 1st to 6th October. He lectures this evening on scouting at Besant Hall.

The Commissioner in Sind having suggested that the Dayaram Jethmal College, the only arts college in Sind should be transferred to Government control, the Government of Bombay have invited opinion of the governing board of the College. The Standing Committee of the board has first invited public opinion which has so far expressed itself strongly against the proposal.

The Governor of Bombay intends to pay his second visit to Sind in December next.

---

The Government commandeered 50 per cent. of the saloon passages of the Mandala which left Calcutta on the 15th instant for the purpose of conveying troops to England. They have now commandeered 80 per cent. of saloon passages in the Kashmir which will leave Calcutta on the 14th proximo. She will call at Bombay where troops will embark for England. The ex-German boat Koenig Frederick August which is scheduled to leave Bombay on the 11th proximo will carry mails and troops only.

# NAWIN MARATHI SHALA AT POONA.

## FOUNDATION STORE LAID BY GOVERNOR.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 27.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd performed yesterday evening, in the presence of a large and distinguished gathering of ladies and gentlemen, the ceremony of laying the corner stone of the buildings of the Navin Marathi Shala, the primary school conducted by the Deccan Education Society in Poona. The acquisition of the site of which the new buildings are to rise at a cost of one lakh and a quarter of rupees, was made possible by the free grant of an equivalent amount given by Government.

Dr. K. K. Joshi, secretary read a statement about the origin, growth and aims of the school in wihch its development since its very start in 1899 was traced, and the following demands were made in the statement:—(1) Free grant for the erection of a big hall to serve as an assembly hall. (2) funds for a spacious play ground and (3) the payment of the usual grant in aid on the basis of two-thirds of the actual expenses as a special case in view of the experimental character of the school.

In course of his remarks, his Excellency Sir George Lloyd referred to the extraordinarily wide field for educational experiment that existed in Poona and made prominent mention of the name of late Mr. Gokhale and the Deccan Education Society for their very valuable efforts in the cause of education. Turning to the several demands made on behalf of the society his Excellency promised sympathetic consideration and every possible help. When attending similar functions elsewhere it often fell to his Excellency's lot to criticise, but in this case he was glad he had no criticism to make.

# "BETTER BABIES CAMPAIGN."

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 28.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council of which Lady Tata is the Vice-President, Mr. Bulchand last night gave an exhibition of his kinematograph film entitled "Motherhood" at the Napier Cinema. Her Excellency Lady Lloyd was present together with a number of European, Indian and Parsi ladies. The film is being used in what is called better babies campaign to depict in a striking manner how an infant should be cared for and brought up by its mother. The proceeds of the show are to be used for free exhibitions to poorer classes of women in the Poona City. At last night's show a programme signed by Lady Lloyd was auctioned for Rs. 300. The purchaser was Mr. Ramnarayan Amerchand.

# VICTORY MEDAL FOR WAR SERVICES.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

An Army Instruction announces the grant of the Victory Medal to officers and men, members of women's formations, civil medical practitioners, nursing sisters and others employed with military hospitals who actually served in the theatre of war and within certain periods, the medal to be of bronze and riband red in centre with green and violet on each side to form colours of two rainbows. The theatres of war are following:—Western European theatre including Italy, Balkan theatre including Gallipoli, Russian theatre, Egyptian theatre except the operations for which the Sultan's Sudan Medal has been awarded, African theatre except local military operations for which African G. S. Medal is awarded, Asiatic theatre including Hedjaz and Mesopotamia, Persia, Trans-Caspia, South-West Arabia, Aden, Frontier regions of India and Tsingtau, and Australian theatre including all operations against German Pacific Dependencies.

# SHORTAGE OF PASSAGE ACCOMODATION

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

In consequence of the necessity of moving troops from the United Kingdom to India the passenger accommodation in steamers for sometime to come is likely to be required by Government, with the result that it will probably be a matter of extreme difficulty for non-officials on leave at home to obtain return passages. The Bombay Chamber brought this matter to notice of Government of India. The Committee of Bengal Chamber have also telegraphed to Government on subject and have expressed hope that they will explain the position fully to Secretary of State and impress on him importance of expediting grant of return passages to leave expired men.

# PRESS NOTE ON MR.S.SINHA'S ELECTION

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

A Press communique states:—

Whereas the validity of the election of the Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha by the non-official additional members of Council of the Lt.-Governor of Bihar and Orissa to be an additional member of Indian Legislative Council has been brought in question under Regulation XVI of regulations for nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor-General, the Governor-General in Council, having made an enquiry into the matter, is hereby pleased to declare that the said Hon. Mr. Sachchidananda Sinha was duly elected.

---

A Calcutta message of Saturday's date says that news that reached Calcutta yesterday from Faridpur, Barisal, Chittagong, Narainganj, Mymensingh, Dacca, Jessore and other districts in Eastern Bengal showed that a good deal of damage was done to property by the Wednesday storm in towns and villages.

A Calcutta message says:—

In connection with the statement that the first consignment of 4,045 bales of foreign piecegoods after an interval of five years had been received in Calcutta, the Piecegoods Sub-Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce write to say that piecegoods were regularly shipped throughout the war to Calcutta from Glasgow and Liverpool.

# RECENT STORM IN EASTERN BENGAL.

## GREAT HAVOC IN JUTE DISTRICTS.

## LOSS ESTIMATED AT ONE CRORE.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 28.

Further reports of the recent storm which reached here from the districts of Eastern Bengal go to show that the havoc played by the storm in the jute districts is simply indescribable. At Goalundo not five per cent. of jute premises and trees escaped total destruction. Steamer companies have suffered perhaps the most as over 30 loaded flats of jute have been sunk or wrecked on the river and two barges burst at Messrs Chamaria's Ghat having been blown to opposite bank of Gopechur Khal. They set fire to Messrs. David 's bungalow at Cossipore. Some of European firms have lost their launches and loaded boats coming from mofussil stations. Thousands of boats have been sunk at various ghats. Many lives are reported lost on the river or killed in their dwellings through destruction of their huts during the night. The river Lakhya rose four feet. The flat Tegra had her roof blown over and the pontoon connection with the Goalundo station was split into pieces. Jute business is at a standstill and work cannot be resumed for a fortnight at least. The total loss is at present estimated approximately at one crore of rupees.

# ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

Rainfall has been confined almost entirely to the peninsula and Assam, the chief falls being Silchar two inches, Bombay three-quarters, Poona, Gulbarga and Negapatam one and a half, Hyderabad Deccan two, Mangalore, Calicut, Masulipatam and Coconanda three-quarters, Trichinopoly three and Ootacamund one.

Forecast:—No large change.

# RAINFALL IN INDIA.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 28.

Rainfall has occurred in the Peninsula, Assam, Burma, elsewhere the weather has been practically dry.

The chief amounts are:—Mandalay three inches, Lashio one, Akola a half, Nagpur and Karwar one, Mangalore one and a half, Calicut two, Malegaon, and Bijapur one, Ahmednagar and Sholapur one and a half, Parbhani and Chitaldrug three, and Bellary two.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in north of the Peninsula.

# COUNCIL CONTROVERSY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

The special correspondent of the "Hindu" and the "Patrika" sent a special message to them of an incident that took place in the Council. The correspondent was present in the Council and after the Council was over, he verified the correction of the report with me and then sent his message. I am surprised to find that none of those debates appear in the official report. The corrected copy of the report was also sent to me by the official reporters for approval and I sent it back to them correcting one word or so, but nothing appears in the "Gazette of India" to hand to-day. [illegible] page 992 of the Gazette, before Sir [illegible]shaw Wacha rose to speak after Sir William Vincent, I corrected Sir William's references to me and said, "My Lord, I did refer to the horrible murders of the innocent Europeans at Amritsar, but I am sorry that the Home Member did not notice it. Is it that he is so prejudiced against me as not to hear me when I referred to them?" Then his Excellency, the President, said, "He accepts it." I am going to bring the omission of this portion of the debate before the Secretary of the Legislative Department and the Council, that in dropping out of this portion an injustice has been done to me and that when Sir William's attack on me has been published, mine also should have been in the reports. Since it will take time to get a reply from the Department and the correction slip to be added to the proceeding, I hasten to send this communication to you.—Yours, etc.,

K. V. RANGASWAMY IYENGAR.

Fingask, Simla, Sept. 24.

# Official and Personal.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd was present at the races on Saturday afternoon.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd attended the Napier Cinema on Saturday afternoon.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a farewell dinner party at Government House to Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Anderson on Saturday evening.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd attended the parade service at All Saints Church, Kirkee on Sunday morning.

# SERIOUS MISUNDERSTANDING!

We are requested by Mr. M. S. Banaji, F.N.F.A. (London), Principal and Proprietor, Banaji's Tutorial Commercial Classes, Gowalia Tank Road, to inform the public that it seems his advertisement is misunderstood by many, and that he can safely understood by many, and that he can solely certificates, up to the end of this month for London Chamber and other Advanced and Senior Commercial Examinations. As usual he will *personally* give free extra hours to new-comers to bring them up to the level of the class. *Attendance*: Morning (8—9) or Evening (7-30—8-30), as convenient to students. *Fees*: Rs. 100, payable Rs. 8 per month.

# INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.

## QUESTION OF VENUE.

## AMRITSAR LEADERS IN CONFERENCE.

## A MOMENTOUS DECISION.

(SPECIALLY CONTRIBUTED TO "THE CHRONICLE".)

The 21st of September, 1919, was a momentous day in the annals of Amritsar, the famous city of the Golden Temple, visited by pilgrims from all parts of the country and tourists from all corners of the globe. At the last session of the Indian National Congress, Amritsar sent delegates in hundreds charged with one mission, imbued with one faith, inspired by one dream—to bring the Congres to their town, to press the national leaders to accept their hospitality and to hold their deliberations in their holy city. It was truly inspiring to see the wave of patriotic feeling which surged in their breasts, the impulse of national service which characterised their efforts, and the all-pervading and unbending resolve to succeed in their aspiration. The delegates of Amritsar attended the Congress sessions, participated in the meetings of the Subjects Committee and visited the national leaders, but one and one object dominated all their thoughts, words and actions—the Congress must meet in their town in the closing days of 1919. Their enthusiasm, their energy, their appeals carried the day—converted their own leaders as to the arnestness of their resolve and the strength of their determination, brought them the ready and willing support of the provincial leaders who promised to devote their time, energies and resources for the honour of Amritsar, and finally won over the acquiescence and approval of the national leaders who agreed that as between Lahore and Amritsar, the latter was preferable among other reasons (1) because it was desirable in the national interest to break new ground; (2) because Amritsar was the great seat of commerce and trade and (3) the people of Amritsar were themselves keen to do their duty. Once this ready and generous support was secured, the rest was easy and the National Assembly willingly ratified in the open session what had been previously agreed upon in the private councils of the leaders. The enthusiasm of the Amritsar delegates at having their humble invitation accepted by their brethren of the rest of the country was boundless, their sense of satisfaction as deep as it was unconcealed, and their feeling of gratitude to the national leaders as sincere as it was profound. On return to their town from the pilgrimage of Delhi, the Amritsar leaders and the rank and file lost no time in setting to work and a Reception Committee was organized in no time. Applications for membership poured in and the organisers could point out with deserved pride to the hundreds of members that were put on the list almost within record time.

### Trouble and travail.

Then came a period of trouble and travail for this historic city and its unfortunate people to which it is hardly necessary to refer at length. Suffice it to say that it is only now, after nearly six months, that the people outside the town are gradually learning the sad and bitter truth regarding the harrowing details of the grim happenings here. Those who have lent their support to the Indemnity Bill will realise when the horrid truth is dragged out by the Committee of Inquiry in all its nakedness, how they sadly failed to comprehend the position and fell into the trap held out for their unwary feet by some of those who shared the responsibillity with the late satrap of the province for the many ills, indignities and humiliations from which this town suffered. All this is beside the point of this narrative except to bring out the state of mental depression and despair into which the citizens were plunged for the last few months like the forsaken tribe of Israel. It is exceedingly to be regretted but none comprehensible why and under what pressure of events the members of the Reception Committee felt themselves constrained on the 5th of June last to pass a self-denying ordinance declaring the inadvisability of holding the session of the National Assembly in their midst. It is easy to imagine what a wrench at their heart-nerves it must have meant to them to forego their cherished desire, but their condition can be more easily imagined than described. There are times when even the heart ceases to palpitate and one such was the fateful hour when the leaders of Amritsar got rid of an official bug-bear by declaring their intention to attain the political *nirvan*. If they were driven by the stern logic of circumstances to commit this political *harikari*, it must be said in extenuation of their action that in the dark days through which they passed, they felt the prevailing gloom too deep to be pierced by any ray of light.

### The silver lining.

None the less the silvery rays pierced the dense gloom of despondency and despair which closely enshrouded this unfortunate town and province. Light, kindly light, pierced the gloom after successive struggles in the persons of that *rishi* of new India, Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and that staunch patriot Pandit Motilal Nehru. These true sons of Mother Bharat were the first to extend the hand of succour to the distressed people of the Land of Five Rivers, and it was through their unceasing toil and unflagging endeavour that the people outside the bounds of this province received the first glimmers of truth through "the gagged silence." To the sceptics among the powers that be, it would be a revelation to know how the name of Malaviyaji is not merely a household word among the people of this province,—that it always has been—but is cherished with deep affection and profound reverence, heads bow down in reverence at the mention of his name, hearts rise in thankfulness to the throne of the Almighty for having given the Motherland a true son whose heart beats for the sufferings of his countrymen and countrywomen, whose untiring energy by day and by night is dedicated to their true interests and the alleviation of their sufferings. Pandit Motilal Nehru has sacrificed his time, energy and resources with an enthusiasm that evokes admiration and wonder, and his only compensation can be the satisfaction of an imperative duty nobly done. The Seva Samiti of Allahabad under Mr. V. N. Tivari of the Servants of India Society has been unflagging in its endeavours to relieve suffering and distressed humanity and has done work which has been as deeply appreciated as it has been widespread in its extent and invaluable in its effects. If then the recuperation of the mental spirits of the people has come at last, much sooner, than many people imagined, it must be set down as due to the patriotic work of Pandits Malavya and Nehru in dragging out facts and bringing them to light, and the noble work of Mr. Tivary in seeking out the distressed and carrying succour to their doors.

### The Proverbial Straw.

The long-suffering and patiently enduring people of Amritsar were silently biding their time in the stifling agony of helpless silence, when a much-needed whip came in the shape of a manifesto issued by two local residents exhorting their fellow-citizens to abide by the unfortunate resolution of the Reception Committee of June last, passed in the dark days of trouble and travail, and not to hold the Congress at Amritsar. This gratuitous advice, like the proverbial straw on the jaded and bleeding back of the camel, proved too much for the powers of endurance. The arrow overshot the mark and the good citizens of Amritsar awoke to the conviction that they must no longer sit with sealed lips and folded hands if they desired to see the National Assembly held in their midst. The silence was tense and almost suffocating and the residents were looking at each other's faces when in early morning they found the whole city placarded with a counter-manifesto declaring that it was absolutely necessary that the National Assembly should meet at Amritsar. Three heroes—a Hindu, a Muhammadan and a Sikh—had come forward to subscribe their names to the document, men who were no politicians, who had probably never before taken Part in the National Assembly, but whom their sturdy commonsense and staunch public spirit brought home that the honour of their city and province was at stake. All honour to them for their courage and public spirit. Other manifestoes, even more emphatic, by others followed and proved the straw which shows, which way the wind blows. Immediately a movement, as spontaneous as it was prompt started to obtain signatures to a requisition to the All-India Congress Committee to permit the session to be held at Amritsar. Signatures came as thick as blackberries and in the space of a couple of days three thousand signatures had been affixed to the requisition. That demonstrated beyond the shadow of a doubt what the people of Amritsar wanted all the time in their heart of hearts. Next a social function came that among those known to be interested and informal talk left no room for doubt in the movement there was but one opinion that the Congress must be held at Amritsar.

### Reception Committee's Decision

The feeling was unanimous that a meeting of the Reception Committee should be held at an early date to take note of the popular wish and to adopt measures in that behalf. This meeting was held in the Bande Mataram Hall on Sunday, the 21st September, due notice being given to the District Magistrate of the intention to hold the same, as required by the provisions of the Seditious Meetings Act. A police officer was present in uniform to watch the proceedings. In the current history of Amritsar the day was a memorable one and the leading residents were assembled to consider a question of the most vital importance to the well-being and honour of their town. The gathering was as influential as it was representative, the elite of the Indian community having mustered strong at the call of duty. The great commercial class—the backbone of the local population—which constitutes its pride as well as its strength, was present in full force—a large number of bankers, merchants, traders and representatives of business houses having made it a point to be at their posts. The educated section including the professions, vakils, barristers and doctors, was no less adequately represented. It was a sight to see the radiant and beaming countenances of those present as they welcomed each other and exchanged congratulations on the advent of the day when they could once more come together and confer on matters of national well-being and progress.

### Chairman's Speech.

Khwaja Gholam Yaseen, Barrister-at-Law and Municipal Commissioner, a leading and thoughtful citizen, was voted to the chair amid applause. In his opening remarks he said they had assembled that day to consider a momentous question and to arrive at a decision thereon once for all. He briefly referred to the history of the question they had met to decide, viz., whether the Congress session of 1919 should be held at Amritsar. They had extended an invitation to the rest of the country at the time of the last Congress session at Delhi. On return from Delhi they had set to work with a will with the result that several hundreds of people joined the Reception Committee. Then unhappy events intervened, stopping all the activities of the Committee and resulting in the Committee passing a resolution re[illegible] advisability of holding [illegible] garding inritsar. This [illegible] the session at Am- then [illegible] was on 5th June last. Since [illegible] circumstances had changed for the better. A handbill by two residents had exhorted them not to hold the Congress, this had been followed by counter-manifestoes urging the holding of the session as absolutely essential and a requisition signed by thousands of citizens. The question had thus arisen once more, and they must come to a decision after careful deliberation. He would reserve his own opinion as he did not desire to force their decision one way or the other. There was one aspect of the matter, however, on which, said the Chairman, he desired the assembly to bestow particular consideration—that related to the question of public peace. It was stated in certain quarters that the holding of the Congress would not be conducive to public safety—that it might lead to breach of the peace. He asked them while they were considering the several aspects of the important question before them, to ponder over this aspect also.

### Session to be held.

Sardar Jawahir Singh, a well-known and highly esteemed Sikh businessman, in a short and expressive speech, moved the principal resolution of the evening rescinding the resolution of 5th June last, passed in the dark days of travail, and affirming the determination of the people of Amritsar to stand by the invitation extended by them at Delhi. In clear and unequivocal language he made it clear that the previous resolution was passed under the constraint of the conditions then existing and over which they had no control. It was as if after invitations had been extended, some affliction were to overtake the family or some member of it were struck down by a grievous ailment necessitating the cancellation of the invitations previously issued. Such was the unhappy condition in which they found themselves in June last, as they did not wish their countrymen of other provinces to come down and see their afflicted condition. Happily there was a change for the better, and they were in a position to renew their invitation. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Din Dayal, Vakil, seconded the resolution in a pithy speech, in the course of which, he said he was one of those who in June last had to pass the resolution now being rescinded, and he was glad to be one of those supporting the present resolution. Under the conditions prevailing in June last, they had no other course open to them. Now that the conditions were improving, he agreed that the previous resolution should be rescinded and the invitation extended by the people of Amritsar at Delhi be renewed. He felt sure that there was no danger of a breach of the peace owing to the holding of the Congress session at Amritsar. On the contrary it was absolutely essential for the success of the Congress session itself that perfect order shall reign in the town. They were anxious that the arrangements for the session should be made in co-operation with the authorities.

Lala Diwanchand of the firm of Messrs. Ramdhan Diwanchand, a leading and philanthropic merchant, in supporting the resolution, said far from the interests of peace and order suffering from the Congress session being held at Amritsar, they would immeasurably gain. The leaders of the people would be brought more closely in contact with the officials and a more frequent and intimate interchange of views would remove those misapprehensions and misunderstanding which lay at the root of the recent troubles.

The resolution was then put to the vote and carried with acclamation, there being not a single dissentient in the large and representative assembly. No clearer or truer index could be had of the emphatic and unequivocal public opinion on the point.

### Work to begin.

Mr. Badr-ul-Islam Ali Khan, Barrister-at-Law, moved the next resolution authorising the provisional Executive Committee to take steps to form sub-committees and report the names for confirmation to a meeting of the Reception Committee to be held on 5th October, 1919. Mr. Khan, in a neat little speech, emphasized the need of peace and order as a condition precedent to the holding of the Congress. They had already come to the decision to hold the Congress, and the resolution he moved was a corollary to that decision. They must proceed to form sub-committees so that the work might commence in right earnest.

Lala Mulk Rai, Secretary, Piece-goods Association, Amritsar, seconded the resolution in a short and crisp speech, urging prompt measures to be taken to get the work through. They had assumed a huge responsibility and must face it in the right spirit.

Mr. S. S. Bhatia, B.A., LL.B., in supporting the resolution, said it was a happy day as they had come to a wise decision on a weighty and momentous question. The Chairman and various speakers had already emphasized the need of peace and order, which was, he said, indeed a condition precedent to the holding of a successful session of the Congress. There was another aspect of the matter to which he desired to draw their urgent attention. They had decided that day to assume a heavy national responsibility. He desired them to bear in mind the nature of that responsibility. It was no light task, which they had undertaken, but however heavy the responsibility, however arduous the task, they must discharge that responsibility and perform that task in a successful manner. They must remember that it was a question not only of their own honour, but one affecting the honour of their beloved town and province. They must, therefore, rise to the occasion and set to work without any further loss of time. It was no longer a time for speeches—the interval between them and the Congress session was too short to permit any lengthy deliberations. They must work and ensure that the forthcoming session attained a measure of success worthy of the province and worthy of the national cause and that it rivalled the success attained by its predecessors and, if possible, excelled it. That pressing duty lay on them and they must, every one of the citizens of Amritsar, must set his shoulders to the task and help the Reception Committee in whatever way he could. He urged them to set to the task of collecting funds without delay. The task was a stupendous one and he appealed to them to carry it through to success. Their honour and the honour of their province was at stake and they should strain every nerve to make the coming session a complete success.

The resolution was then put to vote and carried unanimously.

The third and last resolution authorising the Chairman to wire the resolutions of the Committee to the press and to the President and the Secretaries of All-India Congress Committee, was moved in a short speech by Pandit Jagan Nath Nirukta-ratna, seconded by Dr. Ishar Das Bhatia, supported by Dr. Sant Ram, and carried unanimously.

### Concluding Remarks.

The Chairman, in his concluding remarks, said he had purposely reserved his own opinion, to enable them to realize their great responsibility and to come to an independent decision of their own. Now that they had arrived at such a decision—to hold the next session of the Congress at Amritsar—he welcomed that decisions. Such a decision, said the Chairman, had been made possible by Sir Edward Maclagan's healing policy, what he called a policy of repair and reconstruction. The Chairman expressed his satisfaction that the speakers in their speeches had approached the important question in a constructive spirit, and realized as keenly as he did that the claims of law and order were paramount and that peace and order were a necessary condition of holding a session of the Congress. There was only one other aspect to which he desired to invite their attention—he was glad one of the previous speakers had emphasized its importance—it was the monetary aspect. The Congress was a huge financial undertaking and he urged that collection of funds should begin at once.

Mr. Mohammad Sadiq, Barrister-at-Law, in moving the vote of thanks, appealed to his fellow-citizens to come forward with their donations. The Reception Committee fee was the minimum, but that alone would not suffice, and they must place substantial donations at the disposal of the Committee.

The meeting which was a highly momentous one, was then dissolved. Its proceedings have given general satisfaction in the town, and the Executive Committee meets shortly to carry out the task committed to its charge.

---

## STUDENTS' FEDERATION CONFERENCE

(From a Correspondent.)

BARODA, Sept. 26.

The Reception Committee Executive of the 3rd Convention of the B. P. S. Federation has been organised as follows:—Chairman:—Mr. V. D. Majmudar, Vice-Chairman:—Mr. M. N. Majmudar and K. S. Majmudar. Secretary:—Mr. Suryakant B. Trivedi.

Besides these three Assistant Secretaries and eleven members of the executive have been elected.

The following names have been proposed by the Baroda Branch for the Presidentship of the next Convention:—

(1) Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, (2) Mr. Ashutosh Mukerji, (3) Dr. H. Mann, (4) Sir C. Setlewad.

Nominations of the Bombay Branch:—Dr. R. Tagore, (2) A. Mukerji, (3) Dr. H. Mann, (4) The Hon. Mr. Pranjpye, (5) Sir N. G. Chandaverker.

Nominations of the Surat Branch:—Dr. R. Tagore, (2) Dr. H. Mann, (3) Pandit Madanmohan Malaviya, (4) Principal Pranjpye, (5) Mr. A. Mukerji.

Branches at Ahmedabad and Poona have not sent their nominations as yet.

---

## UNTOUCHABLES AND MAHARAJA OF KOLHAPUR.

A correspondent writes:—

A meeting of leaders of Mahars and Rohidas communities was held on the 25th instant at Ahmednagar, under the Presidentship of Mr. Ganpatrao Govindrao, late Associate of the Provincial Recruiting Board, to offer thanks to his Highness the Maharaja of Kolhapur for giving a chance to untouchables to secure a common Human Right and to come up by freely mixing amongst all races. It is hoped and humbly requested to all other States to do such favours towards the depressed classes.

---

# MARTIAL LAW IN THE PUNJAB.

## SIR WILLIAM VINCENT'S ALLEGATIONS ANSWERED.

## COOPERATION CHRISTENED CONSPIRACY

(BY ONE WHO KNOWS.)

In the course of his reply to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's resolution, Sir William Vincent brought two charges against the Indian public:—

(1) Throughout there had been attempts to minimize their gravity when disorders had been put down.

(2) At the time when Martial Law was introduced, there was not uttered a single word against its operation, and it took some time before any voice was raised in some quarters.

Never was a more unwarranted charge brought against the public by a responsible officer, who should have had more accurate knowledge of things. In fact, the printed Government record of the Lahore Conspiracy case is nothing but a series of answer to these two charges.

Before any news could leak out to other provinces, before the leading men outside the Punjab, could form any opinion or pass any comments, the Lahore leaders, who were on the spot and were in touch with every incident and every occurrence that took place in Lahore at least were fully alert to the gravity of the situation and men never slow or hesitating in taking time by the forelock to put down possible disorders and in co-operating with the authorities to stave off all serious mishaps. Under circumstances very much similar to those of Amritsar, viz., provocation of an unarmed people by firing, there was no real disturbance at Lahore, not even a flower pot was broken as Mr Hassan Imam put it—owing to the presence of level-headed public men who realised their responsibility and were prepared to render all possible assistance to authorities in the matter of maintaining law and order.

Peace was maintained in Lahore by the leaders and not by the police. For the same official precautions had been taken at both places, the police was posted and the military picquetted both in Lahore and Amritsar, only one factor was missing in Amritsar—rather was eliminated by the authorities themselves—the responsible leaders of the people were removed with the result that authorities failed in maintaining law and order. There could not have been any serious disturbances in Amritsar had Doctors Kitchlu and Satyapal—men who had influence over the people and in whom the people had confidence been present. In Lahore too, the authorities would have failed ignominiously in exactly similar conditions, but for the restraining presence and the herculean efforts of the leaders.

A study of the Government record brings to the knowledge of all and sundry that—

(1) on the afternoon of the 4th April, the conveners of the Bradlaugh Hall meeting of the 6th were called by the Deputy Commissioner Mr. Fyson, to see him at his office in connection with the said meeting. In the course of the interview on finding that there was an apprehension in the mind of the Deputy Commissioner of possible disorders on the 6th—which apprehension proved unfounded—Pandit Rambhuj Dutt, the President-elect of the meeting offered himself as a responsible leader to be made a special constable, under the Police Act, as a precautionary measure for the preservation of law and order.

The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore rejected this precautionary proposal for some unexplained reason, though only a few days later after the advent of the Martial Law, the whole of the Amritsar Bar was made to perform the duties of ordinary police constables and patrol the town as a preventive measure;

(2) on the morning of the 6th, Dr. Gokulchand, one of those accused for conspiracy to wage war, helped the Superintendent of Police, and the Deputy Commissioner in dispersing a mob of several thousand demonstrators from whom the officers somehow or other apprehended disturbances. Lala Dunichand was also of some help the same morning;

(3) on the evening of the 10th, when the news of Mr. Gandhi's arrest spread like wild fire in the City through the columns of the "Civil and Military Gazette" three of the principal accused—Mohsin Shah, Dunichand and Rambhuj Dutt—helped the authorities at three spots leading from the City towards the Civil Station—Mochi Gate, corner of Anarkali and Lohari Gate, respectively, to prevent the mob from going towards the Mall. Rambhuj Dutt specially did yeoman's service by keeping a crowd of several thousands under restraint which was provoked beyond endurance by constant and unjustifiable firing of the officials. At the imminent risk of being shot through himself by the volleys of fire flying all round him, of being thrown off the back of an unruly horse lent to him by the Police for addressing the audience effectively, of meeting, instantaneous death any moment by an electric shock from an electric box on which he mounted at last at the suggestion of an English officer to let his voice reach the furthest limit of the crowd, he went on persuading and entreating the people to disperse quietly without retaliation. This was done under the very eyes of the officials present with their knowledge and assistance;

(4) on the afternoon of the 11th, at the request of the Deputy Commissioner about all the principal accused in the Lahore Conspiracy Case, went to the Badshahi Mosque, to advise the people to eschew violence, to obey the authorities, to stop the hartal and to resume work.

(5) on the 12th they did the same and in order better to be able to bring about a termination to the tension of the hartal a representative and influential committee of shop-keepers was formed. This was also done in order to obviate the necessity of further congregation of the mob in the Badshahi Mosque;

(6) (a) on the evening of the 13th, this committee unanimously decided upon strongly advising the people to open their shops and resume work;

(b) the principal accused harrangued the mob outside Shahlmi Gate to discontinue the hartal. The mob received their words with jeers and insinuations to the effect that they were for pleasing the authorities at the expense of the people, who had lost their relations by firing and not got back the bodies of their dead or wounded yet. They loudly protested that unless the bodies of their relatives were returned, they were not prepared to listen to any proposed termination of the hartal;

(c) the leaders made up their minds even at the imminent risk of unpopularity to go round the City and persuade the people to give up the hartal;

(d) In the meanwhile rain came on. Some waited for the rain to stop, some left and two of them—Dunichand and Gokulchand went to the Deputy Commissioner to inform him of the situation. They returned and reported to those who were awaiting them that the Deputy Commissioner wanted time to consult the Lieut.-Governor about the return of the dead and wounded and asked them to come again in the morning;

(e) the next morning all of them went to the Deputy Commissioner's camp, and three of them were deported. The hartal did not stop by the removal of these three most prominent citizens of Lahore. It was not begun at their initiative and it did not end with their deportation. It continued as spontaneously as it had sprung up at the will of a people even after the declaration of the Martial Law, till an order was issued by the Officer Commanding to forcibly open the shops if they remained closed any more;

(7) on the 12th, besides trying to restrain the mob at the Badshahi Mosque, the principal accused along with other men of official influence and position like the Hon. Mr. Shaffi, Nawab Fateh Ali Khan and Raja Narendra Nath met at Mr. Shaffi's house to devise ways and means to end the hartal. They *unanimously* arrived at certain conclusions which were submitted to the Chief Secretary under the signature of the *official favourites* for Government's *consideration* by no less a person than Mr. Shaffi himself. Instead of welcoming this co-operation of its own favourites and acting upon the suggestions of signatories, whose names bear in the popular mind the strange Government flattery only—it was received with scant courtesy and the suggestions for restoring [illegible] abnormal atmosphere befitted with the usual O'Dwyerism as "Dictation of terms."

II. On the 13th, a similar mixed meeting of the popular as well as official leaders was held at the Town Hall with a similar object. The Deputy Commissioner himself was present. There was some plain speaking between the Deputy Commissioner and the representatives of the people in the course of which the Deputy Commissioner said that Martial Law would be proclaimed in Lahore under Regulation 10 of 1804. Whereupon Pandit Rambhaj Dutt at once brought to his notice that it would be illegal to apply the provision of the said regulation to Lahore where there was not even the shadow of a rebellion and that Government would not be well-advised to do so. This was four days before the actual proclamation of the Martial Law.

Thus in the light of the above facts gleaned from the Government's own printed record the Home Member's complaint that nobody offered any help at that time and everybody is trying to minimise the gravity after order has been restored—falls to the ground.

His second charge is also proved baseless that it took some time before any voice was raised against the operation of the Martial Law. The fact is that at the very earliest opportunity one of the popular leaders told the representative of the Local Government that the proposed introduction of Martial Law could not be justified. So the Government had sufficient notice and time to pause and consider as to what attitude the people would have towards it when it was introduced and its operations commenced.

Either the representative of the Local Government, the Deputy Commissioner, failed in his duty of conveying this warning

(Continued in column 4.)

(Continued from Column 6.)

to the head of the Government, or the Punjab Government hoodwinked the Government of India and made it dance blindfolded to its private time of personal grudge. For it is rumoured that when Sir Michael O'Dwyer went in person one day to some shops in Lohari gate and asked the shopkeepers when they would open their shops—the latter answered—"*Jab huzoor Punjabse tashrif le jaoge*" (when your Honour takes your August Presence out of Punjab.

In Lahore Co-operation was christened 'Conspiracy' that is why Mr. Hassan Imam declared—"After this I would warn my countrymen all over India never more to come to the help of officials at their time of need, for to help them is to wage war against the King. If at this very moment a disturbance took place without the walls of this very court house I would rather be called a coward and sit quietly and safely with you commissioners than prove a valiant like my friend Rambhaj Dutt and be charged with conspiracy and waging of war against his Majesty."

# AHMEDABAD LETTER.

## INDUSTRIAL AND POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

## SANITARY NEEDS.

(From our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 24.

Ahmedabad from the day of its foundation has been occupying a unique position in Gujarat as its capital. It has always taken the lead in the industrial and commercial development of the province, it, being the market-town. In other directions Ahmedabad had not been so fortunate in the past. Nadiad easily carries off the palm in contributions towards the cause of learning and literary life of the province. Ahmedabad in its capacity of the capital was always looked upon to lead in all matters and some all-Gujarat institutions were also started to answer the purpose. A few of them are still working but they have not been able to leave their marks on the life of the people. With the new vigour infused by the recent upheaval, a tendency is seen to centralise all public activities of Gujarat in Ahmedabad. Mr. Gandhi has made it for the same reason the seat of his Satyagraha Ashrama. Ahmedabad is firstly commercial city. The commercial instinct so characteristic of its citizens supersedes everything else in their life and to a certain degree retards the progress of the city. Ahmedabad has money, but hardly any men to make it fulfil its high destinies as the capital of Gujarat. New blood ought to be introduced from the province and it is the duty of the young Gujarat to see that they do not lack a centre of all activities. They should gladly flock to the city and make it, what it deserves to be by its position and tradition.

### The Industrial Boom.

The Industrial boom introduced after the signing of the armistice continues at its height. The two share-brokers' halls—new as well as old run on their busy trade. A Swarupchand joins a Rupchand and enters into partnership with him under the name of Swarupchand Rupchand and Co. They on their part float some industrial concern, volunteering, as it were, to work as its managing agents for the good of people (?) All the care that they have to take to push forward their scheme, is to hold out, tempting promises and to have on their directorate names which can at once command respect of the people. Some of them have though it fit to smuggle in the names of Mr. Gandhi and his leading followers. Recently Mr. Gandhi had to publish his ignorance about one such concern, while Shreemati Anasuya Bahen had to disavow any connection whatsoever with the other. I do not mean to convey by this that all the concerns are to be rated at the same value. It was quite essential for India, if she wished to enter into a world competition with other countries or be at least self-supporting, to develop industry in all its branches. There are concerns started here which would certainly help the industrial regeneration. But this can in no way be said to be an index to the economic prosperity of the people. Heart-rending tales are heard and at times revealed in local papers of the poverty and misery of the people on this country-side.

### The Weekly "Navajivan."

One moving along the Oliphant Road on Saturdays comes to see a very happy and lovely sight. It is at the Navajivan office. The demand of the paper is so high that the managers have not been able to meet it. The office arrangements are not yet complete and the managers had to call in volunteers to help them and help at the same time infusing Navajivan—new life into the people. A batch of young enthusiastic volunteers has gladly responded to the call. Their activity in folding and addressing the paper with the lively interest they seem to take in their work does bring out a word of praise or two from the passer-by. The Navajivan is not supplying the ephemeral literature of the usual journalistic type. Its aim is not to carry news but to carry noble and inspiring thoughts for the people to understand them and to make them their own. It is a distinguishing feature about the paper that no advertisement is published through its pages. All information worthy of the knowledge of the people will find place in its columns as announced by its Editor, Mr. Gandhi. In all the three issues which are out by this time, there are articles from the pen of women writers—certainly a novel feature in the journalism of the country. It speaks volumes for the fair sex and what they can be made by education.

### The Gujarat College.

One is really at a loss to find out some possible reason for the arrangements made at the Gujarat college in the absence of a professor in the imperial service who has returned home on a long leave. Is it because the Government could not find out a European lady to take up the work or is it because this agitation at the time of the appointment of Miss Moinette to the chair of History at the Elphinstone College proved too strong for the Government that the way is made in the present case for an Indian. Without attributing motives I can say the arrangements look rather odd. The professor had specialised in philosophy but, had the honour here to engage all classes in English and the Intermediate Art class in Logic. In his absence, one of his colleagues in the subordinate service gets a temporary promotion to the provincial service on Rs. 200 per mensem while a new man is appointed to the subordinate service on Rs. 200 per mensem. One does not know whether the efficiency in teaching which is made so much of in the official circle suffers the least. But the matter seems to have been managed economically. A temporary appointment of a duly qualified Indian to the imperial service would have cost the Government Rs. 333-5-4 per month while the present arrangements are carried out at the cost of Rs. 150 at the most per month. A retrenchment certainly—but carried out at the expense of the Indian who has once more lost an opportunity of getting his due.

### An Insanitary City.

Unless people themselves come to know something of the fundamental principles of hygiene and sanitation, and put them in practice, there is hardly any possibility of matters improving in this City. The Municipality too ought to be more active. Its present arrangements are not sufficient to cope with the work. No doubt it engages a Health Officer on a high salary but what is he going to do when his hands are tied down for want of men and material? The people ought to give up their indifference and they have to revise their attitude of allowing things to take their course. The Municipality should be moved to discharge its functions properly and efficiently. In the present state of the municipal finances. the corporators may not possibly find their way completely to overhaul the health department. But it is quite essential that they should find out a new source of incomes or approach the Government for a special grant or a loan, if the city is to be made a fit place for living. There was a Sanitary Association once, but it now seems to be defunct, as a new Association has come into being under the name of "Ahmedabad Prajamandal." It has been busy working in the cause for the last month or two and during its short career it has proved its usefulness by making representations about the intolerable condition of some of the streets and the poles.

### The Jain Community.

The small Jain world has been ruffled for the past five months over an incident, which can bring but little credit to it. Pandit Bechardas of Bombay arrived at certain opinions about the Jain Shastras after a deep study lasting for a number of years and to these he gave free expression recently at Bombay. Ahmedabad is a stronghold of Jain conservatism and orthodoxy. It took the lead against Pandit Bechardas. A meeting was called on the fourteenth instant when a decree of excommunication was passed on the unfortunate victim, although Pandit Bechardas perhaps following the tenet "Ahimsa Paramo Dharma", apologised to the Bombay Sangha. Efforts were made by younger people to organise a strong protest at the meeting but they came to nothing owing to elderly people's reluctance to come forward and take the lead.

### Gandhiji's Birthday Anniversary.

21st September was the birthday anniversary of Mr. Gandhi according to the Hindu calendar. He finished his fiftieth year on the day. While all over the country, the day was celebrated with fitting ceremonies, Ahmedabad is the only city which was not so fortunate. The stern simplicity of Mr. Gandhi is responsible for it. He would not allow his followers to let go their everyday work. Some of them were even away from the city. The day was ushered in by the distribution of the poem "Gujaratno Tapasvi" specially written for the occasion by the poet Nahnalal Dalpatram Kavi.

Though the elderly people be persuaded to go about their work as usual, the younger people at the Ashrama the students of the Rashtiya Shala must celebrate the day; and the sympathetic heart of Mr. Gandhi would not stop them from their pleasure. It was a gala-day for them and they celebrated it right royally. A room was decorated by them with infinite pains. All that the earth could give or the trees could yield was brought into use on the occasion. The beauty of the scene was further increased by the exhibition of the works so exquisitely wrought by the students. Here to the room they expected their Guru to come, to hear their recitations, to see their amusements and to speak to them words of truth and wisdom. Mr. Gandhi did all this and satisfied the young hearts whose joy knew no bounds. In the evening he came over to the city where he opened a school for the untouchables—an act worthy of himself and his ideals.

### Lectures.

The country has not still breathed free after the April disturbances. A spell, as it were, has come over the political life, but, it is now gradually passing away. A few political lectures were arranged; one took place yesterday that on the Indemnity Bill by Mr. Yajnik. The Women Graduates' Association deserves to be congratulated for its quota to the intellectual life of the city. Two lectures are already delivered under its auspices onet by Mrs. Meldrum and the other by Mrs. Sarda Mehta and we expect some more. The Students' Brotherhood too occasionally comes in with its share.

## BAI SAKARBAI HOSPITAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A writer in the "Times of India" of the 18th instant over the signature "Fairplay" who is evidently conversant with the terms of the lease in the vain attempt to refute the facts published in your issue of the previous day has but corroborated them. "Fairplay" quotes from the lease. The Secretary of State "shall enjoin the Veterinary Surgeons attached to the said College to give gratuitous curative treatment to the animal patients of the said Hospital." He thus accepts the contention that the Veterinary Surgeons of the College must give gratuitous curative treatment but states that "the Principal of the College has never personally undertaken curative treatment." Now Sir, it cannot be denied that when the Veterinary College was started and for many years after it, till trained Indians were available as qualified veterinary surgeons, Dr. J. H. Steel, Principal of the College, was the only Veterinary Surgeon attached to the College, who could and did personally undertake curative treatment of the animal patients of the Hospital. Since then all successive Principals rendered gratuitous curative treatment as per the terms of the lease, and the practice continued unbroken till but a few years ago. "Fairplay" behind the bogey of supplementary lease conveniently forgets that even as late as the time when the late Major Hagger was Principal and Mr. K. Hewlett was Assistant Principal of the Veterinary College both of them held medical charge of some of the wards of the Hospital.

It may suit "Fairplay" to lightly pass off the other statements made by "Truth" in your columns as "almost equally unveracious." Let the reader judge where truth abides.—Yours, etc.,

E. P. P.

# Advice to Young Punjab.

## LALA LAJPATRAI'S FEELING LETTER.

(FROM "THE LEADER.")

Dear Friend,

How can I tell you what I feel at the present moment about the situation in the Punjab. My heart is full though my tongue is dumb. I wish I had wings to fly and reach the dear land I love above everything else. I have tried my very best to be with you but I have failed. I do not wish to be a martyr but I long to be of use to you in your troubles. The most that I can do is to advise you in the light of the knowledge that I have and the experience that I have gathered. Listen, weigh, decide and determine.

My heart is bitter, my soul is sore. I am filled with anger at the doings of the bureaucracy but even more so at the conduct and behaviour of my own countrymen. It is the latter whom I hold responsible for all the sufferings and the shame that you have been afflicted with. All honour to the leaders who stood by you and have suffered. They are not responsible for the excesses of the mob. The responsibility of the latter's deeds lies on the heads of those who have kept aloof, who always keep aloof where there is risk to be run, who provoke others to do deeds of violence but themselves keep behind the *purdah*, who are patriots when the sun shines but cynics when there is an occasion to act. I can write pages and pages in their 'honour' but I will not do so. If there ever was a time when there was need for restraint it is the present. I will, therefore, restrain myself and come to the point direct.

The first thing that I ask of you is to stand by the leaders who have suffered for you, regardless of caste, creed and party—Harkishen Lal, Duni Chand, Ram Bhaj Dutt, Satya Pal, Kichlu, Amar Nath Mohan Lal, Mangal Sen, Labh Singh, Sarb Dyal, Mutiullah, Krishna and others whose names, I do not know at present. You know that I have differed from them in the past, differed seriously about their policy, their work and their behaviour. But at the present time the only thing that I wish to remember is that they have suffered and are suffering in the cause of the country; that they are the victims of the reactionary policy of the Punjab Government, that their crime is patriotism. As such they are all dear to me, and I pay to them the homage that is due to suffering and bleeding patriotism. I have forgotten all their personal weakness and faults. At the present moment the only thing that matters is their suffering. Henceforth I shall worship them. I do not wish to make any invidious distinctions, but there is no person among this group of whom I must speak separately—my dear friend Duni Chand. Where in the land of the five rivers is a person nobler, truer, purer, and bolder than Duni Chand"? Having neither wealth nor excessive talents, nor an extended practice at his back, the man has fought single-handed for high principles and noble practices, for the rights of the poor against the rich, for pure democracy, against great odds. I have had the privilege of working with him in the Municipal Committee, in the Indian Association and in the Congress, and I can truthfully say that I never came across more disinterested and high-minded public man than Duni Chand. To his children and to his wife my heart goes forth in full sympathy.

### Stand by your Suffering Leaders.

Young Punjabees, I wish you to stand by your suffering leaders, bravely, nobly and in pure spirit. In the past we have not always done that and hence our misfortunes and troubles. Let me assure you that the source of mischief lies in our own chicken-heartedness, in our timidity, in our selfishness and egotism, in our inconstancy and disloyalty to our friends and not in anything that our leaders have done or said. The Punjabees are a generous people; they are brave and noble-hearted, but somewhat lacking in loyalty of love and comradeship. In the past we have often deserted our comrades and mingled our voice of denunciation, disapproval, disapprobation with the voices of our enemies. Our enemies are very clever, astute, cunning, diplomatic and powerful. They know how to inoculate innocent and inexperienced minds with poison of distrust and suspicion; they know how to play on the instincts of self-preservation, self-interest and egotism: they know how to appeal to the desire of gain and safety inherent in every human being; they know how to divide and split. We have in the past played in their hands too much. Shall we not learn from bitter experience and avoid the mistakes of the past? We have amongst us many a person who speaks into your confidence, only to betray you; who beguiles you with offers of help and intercession, who appeals to you in the name of prudence and patriotism. Take note of these persons and keep clear of them. Then we have amongst us many a person truly noble and patriotic, *wedded to institutions*. Remember that institutions are only means to ends. They are for us and not we for them. A people morally high, alive to a sense of responsibility, self-sacrificing and ready to suffer for principle and for causes can raise institutions, but a people morally degraded, dead to a sense of honour, devoid of a spirit of comradeship, of constancy and loyalty to friends and co-workers, always ready to compromise and temporize, ready to change their principles in every emergency, cannot in the long run save institutions. Institutions cannot instil life, cannot be a source of inspiration, unless led by men of life and spirit. Stick to your institutions, keep them, save them, stand by them, in every way you can, but never let your higher natures be drowned in the sea of anxiety to save them at the cost of everything else. Remember we 're in a stage of transition. Actual success, in figures, whether in the field of social organization, in that of education or even in that of politics, does not matter so much as the spirit by which the nation is permeated and inspired. We were once the wealthiest people on earth, most learned, best educated, but the moment we became dispirited we lost everything. Do not, then, let yourself be deceived by figures and numbers. Do not let your *morale* and your *spirit* suffer for the sake of institutions and numbers and figures. Let your spirit stand high and uncorrupted though lonely.

Pardon me for this sermon. In my judgment this was necessary. I am told that the Punjab is dead and demoralized. All public life has ceased to function and everybody is afraid. Lawyers have refused to defend 'political offenders' and newspapers have ceased publication. Friendship, love, sympathy, comradeship and fellow-feeling have all disappeared. Every one is for himself and the devil for the rest. I can picture the conditions. I saw something of that kind in 1907 and then in 1910. But this time the blow has been the hardest and consequently the knock-out most complete. Our enemies are rejoicing and jubilant, our 'friends' silent, and cynically apportioning blame on this or that. Some find fault with Gandhi, others with others.

### Throw off Cynicim.

Young Punjabees, I appeal to you with all the earnestness I can commend, to throw off this demoralization, this spirit of fault-finding this lowness of morale, this cynicism and this worship of self. Stand by your transported and imprisoned leaders. (Their sentences have been reduced.—Ed. L) enshrine the names and qualities of those that have died or have to die; give them all the sympathy and help you can; honounce and revere them. Your sympathy and appreciation will strengthen their souls and help them in bearing their misfortunes. Above all, be up and doing. Rebuild your public life, start your newspapers, revive your political associations, and educate and organize your people. I do not want you to do that in a spirit of revenge or hatred. Do not let your system be poisoned by hate. Avoid and eschew all kinds of violence,—of intention, speech or deed. *We are neither fit nor ripe for a militant revolutionary struggle.* We want a revolution, but not of force or violence. *We want a change of heart and a transformation of brains.* What we need is not violence but *firmness*, not vacillation but *determination*, not expediency and time-serving but *principles and a resolution to stand by them*, come what may. Do not worry about your rich men. Let them do as they please. *Organize the middle class, the peasants and the workers.* Do not talk to them of hatred and revenge, nor of force and violence, but of co-operation and consolidation, of their rights and their duties, of the necessity of organisation and education, of the duty of taking a broader view of things and developing a comprehensive outlook, of the necessity of sacrificing the individual for the community and the community for the nation. Let your newspapers avoid violent language, at the same time keeping clear of sycophancy, flattery and praises of the authorities that be. We want solid truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. Let your Hindu Sabhas and Moslem Leagues take care of themselves. *They are to a great extent responsible for all your troubles.* Avoid all such organizations. Their basis is false, their propaganda untrue, their example poisonous and their company demoralizing. Give up all religious, credal and communal controversies—at least for a time. Cultivate the spirit of fellowship on national, political and economic basis. Organize, educate and agitate. Form yourselves into self-denying groups. Fill your minds with sound knowledge and start newspapers and magazines not for profit but for education.

### Follow Mr. Gandhi.

In my judgment Mr. Gandhi is the best leader you have just now. Imbibe his spirit and follow his lead. Suffer patiently, firmly and manfully, when you have to suffer. Do not cry like children 'that man did it, he told me, he misled me, he is at fault and not I.' Behave like men. Remember the Sikh Gurus who have left the most enobling example you have in your history of suffering for principle. I am sorry I cannot help you directly but I will do all that I can with tongue, pen and money, even though I may not be with you in body. I will beg, borrow and steal for you. I will work for you and send you what I earn. Let it not be said of the Punjabees of the early twentieth century that they were so poor in spirit that one blow crushed them completely and demoralized them irretrievably.

One with you in sorrow and grief.

LAJPAT RAI.

New York City, Aug. 18.

## SILVER MARKET.

### A RECORD PRICE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)
*(From our Sunday Edition.)*

LONDON, Sept. 25.
Recd. 12-45 p.m., Sept. 27.

The price of bar silver yesterday was sixty-three pence an ounce, being a record. The previous record was sixty-two pence three farthings in March, 1859, but it is pointed out that the present paper money prices are not strictly comparable with the prices in 1859.

## SIR DINSHAW WACHA

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—That a considerable amount of commotion has been caused in the various political bodies and among politicians of this City, is evident from the correspondence that has appeared in your independent paper, on the question of Sir D. Wacha, having supported the Indemnity Bill—a Bill rejected by the whole country, including the very political association, with which he has been connected for years. The manner in which Sir D. Wacha, as the chosen representative of the non-official members of this Council, exercised his votes is, to put it mildly very strange, unexpected and inexplicable. The political associations of Bombay and also of whole of India, must have received a rude shock from the attitude assumed by this veteran politician, who had been associated for all his life with that great political leader, the late Sir P. Mehta, whose loss is so keenly felt at this particular juncture. It sounds all the more strange and the more regrettable that this much respected independent political and public leader should have, at the maturity of his long, and honourable career, thought fit and right to scatter away his political views and opinions, and cast them to the winds. Sir Dinshaw has been returned to the Viceregal Council, by the vote of the non-official members of the Bombay Council, and hence some of them should speak out their mind, as regards Sir D. Wacha in this Punjab matter. No one would deny to Sir D. Wacha, the sincerity of his conviction in voting as he did, but it is due from him to his political friends and supporters,—whose number is legion,—who have literally speaking, worked, thought and lived with him for years, that he should take the earliest opportunity of explaining the reasons for this sudden change of view. Public opinion cannot rest satisfied unless, and until it learns the cogent and convincing reasons which induced Sir D. Wacha to vote on the side of the Imperial Government, on the Indemnity Bill—Yours, etc.,

"AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM."

September 26.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Howsoever, one may disagree with the views of Sir Dinshaw Wacha, I cannot understand why such views cannot be tolerated; on the question of Indemnity Bill, if Sir Dinshaw Wacha, after hearing both sides in the Imperial Council, arrived at certain conclusions and knowing full well the strong public opinion, had the courage, and sincerity to speak out, what his decision was, I feel Sir Dinshaw Wacha deserves due honour for his sincerity of purpose. I know many leaders who, often keep quiet, with a fear of losing their honour or good name in general public, and it is true Sir Dinshaw is not one of them.

Mahatma Gandhi has given his views about Indemnity Bill so frankly that in comparison, Sir Dinshaw Wacha's views can be better tolerated by those who are strongly against the Bill; but strange is, the mentality of ours; for the present, if Mahatma Gandhi has said something and because the saintly soul is our present-day image of hero-worship, we humbly bow and keep quiet even though we differ; if Sir Dinshaw Wacha said something on the same lines, attack him; If Mrs. Besant spoke out the same truths, tear her into pieces by furious and pointed attacks to bring her down. Such are the experiences of all leaders in the political work in India; very few have survived and can survive by such treatment and, if my humble opinion can be of any use, it is this: "Let us leave alone what so and so said or thought; let us all work for the goal;; there is so much to do even though we differ."—Yours, etc.,

JAMSHED N. R. MEHTA.

Bombay, September 27.

## HIGH COURT CLERKS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Solicitor's Clerk" has done well in asking our broad-minded Chief Justice to close the Courts of the Original Side, on Saturday afternoons, to enable clerks to have a bit of relaxation once a week. Clerks toil away Monday to Saturday, and in the vacations though the rules have it that office hours are from 11 to 1, the Court offices are kept open from 11 to 4-30 p.m. It is the Judges, who enjoy the vacations and a day off each week. Cannot their Lordships consider the poor clerks' welfare and sit on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays, despite opposition from the Bar, who have their own interests at heart, and let the clerk too have that needy bit of rest or chance of playing a game of cricket. All commercial offices are closed on Saturdays and they, except the Marwari, would like their Saturday afternoons to themselves rather than spend same in a Court in any case of theirs.—Yours, etc.,

"LEG-BEFORE."

## MEETING OF SUB-COMMITTEE OF CHIEFS' CONFERENCE.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

During the past few days the rulers of Kutch, Bikaner, Ulwa, Navanagar and Pateala forming a sub-committee of the Chiefs' Conference have been in Simla conferring with the Government of India on various matters connected with the administration of states.

## MR. C. F. ANDREWS.

### ARRIVES AT AMRITSAR.

(From a Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Sept. 26.

Mr. C. F. Andrews arrived here this morning from Lahore and is staying at the residence of Lala Girdhari Lal, General Secretary of the Reception Committee of the Indian National Congress.

# MUSINGS OF THE WEEK.

(BY A RECLUSE.)

Many questions of importance have been discussed during the last few days. What permanent benefit can we reap and how? If the power of passing an Indemnity Act, after martial law should be taken away from the Government of India, or hedged in by limitations, an amendment of existing Parliamentary statutes would be necessary, and now is the time to raise the question in England. It is part of the larger question, whether and in what cases an appeal to Parliament ought to be made when non-official opinion is opposed to the official vote. Under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme of constitutional reforms the Government of India is to be responsible for order and good government, and if recent experience has shown that in the name of these two words many things may be done which unnecessarily encroach on the liberties of the people, the new constitution must lay down the limitations of the Government's powers.

### Military Methods,

Shooting and flogging have long been the orthodox ways of suppressing an insurrection. In the Singhalese rising of 1848 a Buddhist priest was shot in his sacerdotal robes, and a person who pretended to be the ex-King of Candy was publicly flogged before transportation. Incidents of this kind produced such a revulsion of feeling that the nominated non-official members of the Legislative Council—there were no elected members—voted against the Indemnity Bill and even Sir J. E. Tennant, one of the Secretaries to Government, declined to vote. The Singhalese had a few friends in Parliament, one of whom urged them to demand self-government of the kind granted to Canada. They raised a debate in the House of Commons and a Committee of Enquiry was appointed. Sir R. Peel admitted that, the priest might have deserved to be shot, but not in his canonical robes; people may have to be flogged, but not a nobleman who claimed to be the lawful King of Candy.

### Responsibility.

The debate—for the details of which I am indebted to *Hansard*—may be read with much interest by us to-day. The enquiry held related to the general administration of Ceylon, of which the insurrection was said to be a consequence, and in the end the Governor was recalled. In the course of the debate the Under-Secretary for Colonies remarked that the Governor was not personally responsible for the acts done by military officers without his previous approval a hundred miles from his seat. The Hunter Commission may report on facts, but it is not a tribunal which can effectively fix responsibility. It may opine that, the civil power, with the assistance of the military under the direction of the District Magistrates, could control the situation. But the Viceroy says that he was imprisoned at Simla and the Lieutenant-Governor informed him by wireless that, martial law must be resorted to, and this ruler has retired. District Magistrates are protected even in normal times. As in Ceylon, so in India, the Viceroy may be recalled if the disturbances are attributed to his maladministration.

### Abolition of Flogging.

It was currently reported that the Judge Advocate had threatened the Governor of Ceylon to impeach him if he did not intervene to put an end to military excesses. Referring to this report Disraeli remarked that lawyers do not make good statesmen and the history of India taught the House that whenever lawyers were introduced in a Government "they came to loggerheads at once." Others than lawyers advocate the reform of penal methods at the present day. I do not know the exact scope of the enquiry ordered by Government, but it is worth while pressing on the attention of the Hunter Commission the abolition of flogging, both in normal times and under martial law. In the case of boys substitutes can be easily suggested. Our ancestors were clever in inventing punishments. After the advent of Europeans in India they devised a punishment known as "sitting on a Feringhi seat." It consists in standing on bent legs like a person seated on a chair.

### Detection of Corruption

The Hon. Mr. Sarma was more chivalrous than prudent in undertaking to supply instances of corruption privately to Sir G. Barnes. He is not a detective; as a coadjutor of the administrators he was bound to call their attention to widespread reports regarding evil practices. The Government has a large body of detectives at its disposal. In former times it was a duty of the King's spies to inform him how his servants treated the people. Can it be denied that this ought to be one of the duties of the C. I. D. at the present day? The department will certainly be more popular if it plays a part in protecting the people from secret oppression. If Sir G. Barnes had declared that he had in the first instance appealed to the C. I. D., but that the clever and zealous body had not been able to detect any instance which justified popular reports, he might have challenged Mr. Sarma. There is a principle involved in the undertaking.

### Indemnity to Bribers

In normal times it may be a good rule to punish both the giver and the taker of bribes, though the latter should be much more heavily punished than the former. To get away from the clutches of an oppressor by every feasible means is a natural instinct. It is irrational to punish it as if it was deliberate abetment of oppression. Apart from the working of the law in normal times, the public interest requires its suspension or partial modification in exceptional circumstances. The Government is ready to suspend the ordinary law and grant indemnity to its officers for exceeding their authority when the public safety is threatened. In times of great economic distress, the ordinary law, which makes the detection of corruption next to impossible, should be modified and by suitable encouragement every channel of information available to Government should be kept open. Is this not a case where exceptional needs justify unusual methods?

SHANTI

HAIR REGD. BRAIN.

This Oil is most indispensable to the young and old. It is unique in its efficacy, cures unbearable headache, removes mental disorder and helps to concentrate one's mind.

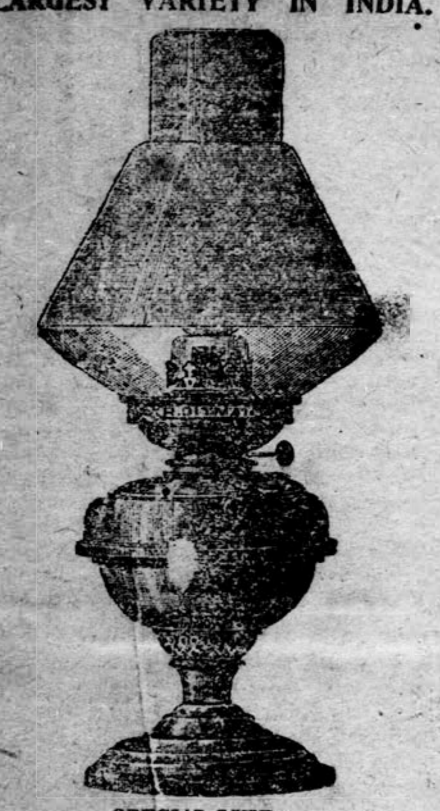
Again this is unique in its Trade Mark. The purchasers are required to examine the above block on the table while purchasing.

Price, Rs. 1-4-0. Postage extra.

Wanted Agents everywhere.

*For further particulars apply to the SECRETARY*

**Yogabala Mantralaya,**
BOMBAY No. 4.



**Lamps.**

LARGEST VARIETY IN INDIA.

SPECIAL LINE:
Steam Punkha Proof Lamps.
NOTICE.
*JUST RECEIVED*
Kerosine Oil HEATERS
Specially invented for the WINTER.
VERY FEW IN STOCK.
Ask for it now only.

*The Lamp Warehouse.*
**S. Bannister & Co.,**
43, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Telephone: 2890.
Telegrams: ALADDIN, Bombay.

INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX.

Statutory Statements of Accounts prepared. Audit of Books of Firms undertaken.

B. L. THOSAR
Public Accountant.
BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
41, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

For a Clean Shave

DO away with all the irritation that a bad razor imparts to the tender skin. Shave with—

The **GEM** safety razor, highly nickel-plated, most economical, durable and the Best safety razor on the Market. Invaluable to ALL.

PRICE, Rs. 4-8 complete with 6 spare blades, and put up in an elegant little pocket case.

**V. K. RANADE,**
MAIL ORDER DEPT.,
BOMBAY No. 4.

C.B 633.

Your Baby's Smile

WHEN, for the first time, your Baby lay and smiled up into your eyes, it was little short of Heaven itself that opened in your heart. And from that moment, something more was added to your mother-happiness: you knew your little one was content and happy too.

A happy baby makes a happy mother, but neither you nor your baby can be fully happy unless his food is right. That is why you will always nurse him yourself if you can—you *know* breast milk is the best for your darling.

But if you cannot nurse baby yourself—try Glaxo first. Glaxo is next best to Mother's milk because it is pure, fresh cow's milk, made germ-free by the Glaxo process which transforms the abundant life-giving elements into a form as suitable for easy assimilation by Baby as is Mother's milk itself. And Glaxo has one other great point in these days of flurry and strife—it is easy to prepare. Just add boiling water—that is all you have to do.

Glaxo

Builds Bonnie Babies

Local Office:
70, Apollo Street, Bombay.

GENUINE ENGLISH MADE
Metal Filament Lamps
230 Volts: 30 and 40 Watts
ROYAL EDISWAN
(NOT DUTCH MADE)
RS. 16. PER DOZ.
Delivered free anywhere in India
*In cases of 100 only.*
**Alex. Morgan & Co.**
14, Medows Street, BOMBAY.

FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY
THE
**Royal Yakuti.**

This Yakuti or life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has a wonderful property of increasing the virile power and rectifies all urinary disorders. In fact, it makes man man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities among Rajas, Maharajas and many of our esteemed customers. But we have ventured to give it publication simply with a view to place it before the general public owing to the demand of several friends. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We would not like to blow the French horn as is the fashion of the day, but suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the efficacy of Ayurvedic and Unani medicines. We recommend it also to those persons who desire to tone up the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Price per tin containing 40 pills Rupees ten only (13s. 4d.), Postage extra. Dr. KALIDAS MOTIRAM. Rajkot. Kathiawar. India.

Established 1880 Over 38 Years.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY

No More Risk of Operation.

Specific guarantees radical cure of Hydrocele, Tumour, Varicocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, of any nature and duration, by external use only. It is harmless and free from injurious ingredients and gaining reputation far and wide. Rs. 2/8 per Phial of 1 oz. 1 lb. Rs. 30.

European Medical Officer, Tanjore, says:—Patronising your specific for Elephantiasis. I found these really good and efficacious.

Mr. Maung Ba Tin, Rangoon, says: Thanks the Harnia specific did me much good. Please send 6 Phials more.

Mr. V. T. Stephen, Hyderabad (Sind), says: I thank you for 1 lb. Hydrocele specific which cured me radically.

G. BROTHERS (C)
88. Beehoo Chaterjee's Street, Calcutta

A kind visit
will convince you what we can do
for you.
THE
Aryan Electro-Plating
Works,
40-42 Picket Road,
Kalbadevi, BOMBAY.

# 30TH MARCH RIOT, CASE."

## FIRING "IN EXCESS OF OCCASION."

## JUDGMENT ON SEPT. 30.

(By our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Sept. 27.

The "30th March Riot Case" was concluded to-day, then Mr. Asaf Ali argued the case for the defence.

Counsel contended that none of the three counts in the charge against the accused was justified. Of the twelve accused, nine had to be discharged the first day for want of proof The tenth a dumb and deaf man had to be discharged later on. Against Bachon Carup and Debi Parshad, the remaining accused, the gravamen of the charge was that they were members of an unlawful assmbly whose object was to force shop-keepers at the railway station to close their shops to rescue certain persons who had been arrested for assaulting the station Superintendent, and finally that they continued to be members of an unlawful assembly, some members of which had committed certain acts to deter public servants from discharging their duty.

### WHAT CONSTITUTES "UNLAWFUL ASSEMBLY."

Mr. Asaf Ali contended that the first count was wholly unwarranted as no trustworthy evidence had been led to prove that the two volunteers who went to the station had used force in inducing stall-keepers at the railway station. None of the shopkeepers had come forward to depose to any such charge and the Station Superintendent's allegation that he saw a number of persons standing in front of the stalls. Some actually closing the stalls against the shopkeepers' will was far from being adequate to prove the charge. In no case was it alleged that either of the accused was one of those who participated in those proceedings. Strictly speaking, there was no unlawful assembly until the railway authorities and police officials took it upon themselves to arrest some persons. As the arrest was made in respect of an assault on the Station Superintendent a clearly unlawful act had been perpetrated, for assault is not a cognisable offence and since by all accounts there were more than 5 persons concerned in the commission of this unlawful act, there was no doubt that an excess had been committed by the railway authorities acting in concert with the railway police which expose them to the charge of rioting with the common object of arresting certain citizens, delinquent or not, without lawful authority this led to the assemblage of more citizens into lawfully demanded the release of those unlawfully arrested. In any case the second count of the charge was not justified that an unlawful assembly was formed with the purpose of rescuing certain persons who had been arrested. The rescuing of persons lawfully arrested is undoubtedly an offence, but no attempt to rescue persons unlawfully arrested could be an offence within the meaning of Section 141, I.P.C. The third count in the charge was that public servants were assaulted.

### ESSENTIAL POINTS NOT ESTABLISHED.

Mr. Asaf Ali had no doubt that brick bats had hit certain public servants, and there were allegations of some policeman being hit by a stick, but the evidence on this point was so meagre that even the essential points had not been established. It was not clear that these unlawful acts were committed by more than, say, two or three persons, one boy carrying 20 brickbats in his pocket could hit 20 different persons, and only one man was alleged to have hit a police inspector with a stick. The mere presence of even 5 thousand spectators would not transform the assembly into an unlawful one, because 2 or 3 or seven of persons were proved to be pursuing a foolish or even a criminal course, who was unaware of the fact that one person choosing to create a scene could get thousands of spectators around him.

### TRAVESTY OF LAW.

This is true of India as well as of other countries, such an assemblage of spectators, possibly be proved, had been characterised by the prosecution as an "unlawful assembly." It was said that the mere fact that the authorities thought it fit to fire on three men was sufficient proof that they were rioting. Mr. Asaf Ali emphatically repudiated such a travesty of law, he analysed the action of those who had ordered firing and concluded that the only official who really conceived the notion of firing was Mr. Marshall, a Superintendent of Police, who had seen it fit to decamp rather suddenly from India after the incident and whom nobody had the opportunity of cross-examining. This was a gentleman who had predicted assaults on Europeans and rioting long before any such contingency had been dreamt of by his superiors, and his superiors according to his own statements had taken no notice of his warnings. It was, therefore, no ordinary coincidence that Mr. Marshall conceived the idea of firing on a mob of five thousand who appeared to him as rioters. Mr. Currie who was the proper authority present on the occassion had not seen it fit to open fire on these ten before Mr. Marshall said to him: "Currie we must fire" and even this urgent representation drew but only an assent from Mr. Currie.

### FIRING IN EXCESS OF OCCASION.

Counsel continuing, said he would not like to penentrate the mystery of firing any further, for he was afraid he might purely, by a process of cool logical reasoning, arrive at some revelations unpalatable to the authorities concerned, but it was his duty as counsel for the defence to convince the court that the firing on March 30 was clearly in excess of the occasion, and there were grounds for suspecting that it had been occasioned by the predilections of an official who appeared to be proved to magnify facts. There were also grounds for suspecting that other officials could not help, after the deed was done, lending complaisant countenance to the official who had acted wrongly, for prestige demanded such a course. It was the counsel's duty to convince the court on that point, because it was said that the fact of firing alone justified the assumption that the assembly of which the accused were alleged to be the members was a "riotous assembly."

### IRONY OF FATE.

Counsel then passed on to the discussion of detailed allegations against each accused, and urged that it was a great irony of fate that after having been described by the City Inspector as one who had rendered assistance to the authorities in conveying their messages to the people assembled Bishen Sarup should find himself in the dock. Counsel showed that not a word had been said by the prosecution to incriminate Bishan Sarup. His presence at the railway station was effeciently accounted for, and he was entitled to acquittal.

Dealing with Debi Parshad, Counsel, first of all, described his injuries and said he had been bayonetted and shot in 3 or 4 places and had been permanently disabled. Even if all the allegations against him were true he had already been more than adequately punished but an analysis of facts showed that he was innocent.

The public prosecutor replied and judgment was reserved till September 30—a very curious coincidence.

# EXCHANGE CRISIS.

## BENGAL CHAMBER'S STRONG REPRESENTATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 26.

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce after discussing the exchange position with the Hon. Mr. H. F. Howard, Finance Member, has sent the following cable to the Secretary of State:—"The Bengal Chamber have had a meeting with the Finance Member and learn with regret that Government have no definite policy for immediate relief of the present acute position of the exchange. The Chamber strongly urge that besides taking all possible steps to obtain gold from every available source, Government should immediately revise the acquisition rate of gold to enable banks and others to arrange imports without loss. The Chamber further urge increased sales of Councils as being imperatively necessary and that Council sales in America should be increased to the full limit of demand."

# ORIENTAL CONFERENCE AT POONA.

(Associated Press.)

POONA, Sept. 26.

The Government of his Exalted Highness the Nizam have contributed a sum of Rs. 1,000 to the funds of the first Oriental Conference to be held in Poona city in November under the auspices of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute.

# GOLD IMPORT IN INDIA.

SIMLA, Sept. 27.

A Press Communique states:—

When firms or institutions have arranged to import gold in India and wish to avoid risks from possible variations in the acquisition rate before it is delibered to the Government of India, the Controller of Currency or in the case of gold delivered at Bombay, the Accountant-General Bombay will be prepared to contract on behalf of the Government of India to pay for the gold on delivery at the acquisition rate prevailing at the time the gold was purchased for shipment. Firms or institutions wishing to take advantage of this arrangement must declare the fact and date of purchase to the above officers without delay and as soon as they have received intimation thereof, the officer making the contract will take such undertaking as he thinks fit from the firm or institution to ship and deliver the gold with possible expedition for payment at the rate stated. The India office is prepared to make a similar arrangement with firms and institutions who find it more convenient to submit in London evidence of their having engaged gold for shipment to India.

GENERAL PHOTOGRAPHIC STORES
FOR
Dealers, Professionals and Amateurs.
TO SUIT ALL PURSES.
Large Stock always reserved. Amateurs' Works—Developing, Printing, Enlarging, etc., punctually and carefully executed.
Repairs to Cameras, a Speciality.
S. MAHADEO & SON,
203-39, Holishakis Street,
[illegible]

RAZORS GROUND & SET

Bright and Keen as New, As 8 each. New Handles fitted Re. 1 each. WILKINSON'S RAZORS Rs. 7 each. BUTLER'S "KEEN" BRAND RAZORS Rs. 6 each. Sheffield made hard-tempered steel razors ½ hollow-ground Rs. 3 each. Full Hollow-ground, Rs. 5-8-0 each, all Post Free. HAIR CLIPPERS, sharpened, Toilet Re.1-4. Horse Rs. 2-8-0 each. Scissors cleaned and reset. MATHEWS & Co., 86 Medows Street, (Opp. Taraporewala) Bombay.

Ramchandra Govind & Son
*Book sellers and Publishers,*
KALKADEVI, BOMBAY.

INDIAN CURRENCY AND BANKING PROBLEMS

By MOHAN LAL TANNAN, B. COM. (Birmingham), Bar-at-Law, F.R.E.S. *Lecturer in Banking, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay*
AND
KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law. *Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College Mysore.*

Crown Octavo. Nicely bound, Gold-lettered, nearly 350 Pages with Index. Price Rs. 8.

GOVERNANCE OF INDIA. PRICE RS. 3 By KHUSHAL T. SHAH, B.A., B.Sc. (Econ. London), Bar-at-Law. *Professor of Economics, Maharajah's College Mysore.*

(1) HIGHER ACCOUNTING WITH AUDITING NOTES. By S. R. DAVAR. Officially recognized by the Government of Mysore for use in Colleges and Schools of Commerce and recommended as a text to the Students of the Premier College of Commerce in India. A BOOK SPECIALLY WRITTEN FOR THE USE OF PROFESSIONAL ACCOUNTANCY STUDENTS AS WELL AS ACCOUNTANTS, LEGAL PRACTITIONERS AND BUSINESSMEN. PRICE RS. 6-8-0.

(2) ELEMENTS OF INDIAN MERCANTILE LAW. By S. R. DAVAR. Recognized and Recommended as a text-book by the Government Accountancy Diploma Board as well as by the Premier College of Commerce for the University, Commercial and Accountancy Examinations *specially written for the use of "Commerce" and "Accountancy"* students as well as that of Businessmen and Accountants. Rs. 6-8-0.

(3) BUSINESS ORGANIZATION. An excellent book for the use of students of commerce and businessmen, particularly those in charge of the management of large enterprises such as public Companies, Mill Agencies, etc. By S. R. DAVAR, Bar-at-Law. (In Press. Expected to be out shortly.) Price Rs. 6 net.

TWENTIETH CENTURY ENGLISH-MARATHI DICTIONARY:—Pronouncing Etymological, Literary, Scientific and Technical by N. B. RANADE, B.A., 2 Vols. half Morocco bound. Rs. 25.

SHAH AND HAJI'S (Profs.) GUIDE TO ECONOMICS—In form of question and answer, very useful to students of Economics Rs. 4.

SHAH'S (Prof.) GUIDE TO INDIAN ADMINISTRATION—very useful to Intermediate Arts students. Rs. 1-4-0.

MARQUE DÉPOSÉE

MADE FROM PURE GRAPES.

REMY MARTIN & Co's.
COGNAC BRANDY.
Used by ROYALTY
Since
1738
*Can be had of all dealers*
Sole Agents:
JAMSHEDJI RATANJI & Co
BOMBAY.
Sub Agents: N. WALTERS & Co.,
Princess Dock, Bombay.

DONGRE'S
Balamrit
THE CHILDREN'S TONIC
Price per bottle As. 12. Postage As. 6
K. T. DONGRE & Co.
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

USE
DURABLE
RELIABLE
INCANDESCENT
LUMINOUS
LASTING
MANTLES
SOLE IMPORTERS:—
The London, Eastern & American Trading Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

FANS-FURNITURE
HOUSEHOLD OFFICE
HIRE BUY SELL
APOLLO FURNISHING COMPANY
14 CUSTOM HOUSE ROAD, FORT BOMBAY

Rs. 5
WILL BRING TWO BEAUTIFUL SETS OF
32 BRASS TOYS
40 WOODEN TOYS
Well polished and coloured
and COSSI SILK
High grade of Suiting piece, size 3½ yds × 54 in
Complete for one Suit, Rs 8 per piece;
Pure Silk Chadar, lining borders Rs 12 per pair.
Pure Satin Silk Saries with fancy lace or borders suitable for Ladies
Price Rs. 15 per Saree
*Order from*
The Standard Silk Mfg. Co.
BENARES CITY.

Special care taken with Ladies' Lingerie and Woollen Goods.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.,
*Hamam Street, Fort Bombay*

THE ACME MFG. Co.
Specialists in the Manufacture of Motor Accessories.

Sparking Plugs, Platinum Contact Screws, Slip-rings; Carburetter Needles, Jets, Choke-tubes; Acetylene Generators; Electric Side, Head and Tail Lights; Master Vibrators; etc., etc., etc.

*Our articles do credit to us and give* SATISFACTION to the USERS
Our products Spell-out "Acme" at every Turn.

The Acme Mfg. Co.,
Sir Mangaldas House, Lamington Road, BOMBAY.

By Special Appointment to HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

When YOUR EYES need to be examined by QUALIFIED OCULISTS and by SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS of 26 years' experience, FREE OF CHARGE, you cannot do better than GO TO

Phiroze M. Dastoor & Co.,
THE LEADING FIRM OF OCULISTS, MANUFACTURING OPTICIANS and Suppliers of all kinds of white and variously tinted lenses
FLAT and TORIC
ALSO PATENTED
"KRYPTOKS"
(Invisible One-piece bifocal lenses) and lenses made from
SIR WILLIAM CROOKES' GLASS.
Our Rimless Lux Eyeglasses are a speciality—Non-slipping and hold on the Nose without any pressure.
(7) 379, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Government Telegraph Office,
Fort, BOMBAY.

A Revolution
is caused by our manufactured famous
COSSI SILK SUIT PIECES
as the suits made will absolutely suit the taste of the consumers and will give satisfaction in every respect. Each piece is worth the price and is guaranteed for
One Suit Complete.
Price Rs. 8 per piece

OTHER BENARES NOVELTIES.

Benares Sarees in choicest shades and designs. Price Rs. 40 upwards each as to size and quality.
Benares Choli-Khans in various colours and styles. Price Rs.5 upwards each as to quality.
Silk Dhotis with fancy Borders. Price Rs. 12 each.
A single trial will convince you of their MERITS. Hundreds have already tried—WHY NOT YOU?
*Order from*—GOOD LUCK COMPANY

**DR. S. RANGASWAMI IYENGAR**

**DIABETES SPECIALIST.**

A RARE SPECIFIC FOR THE CURE OF DIABETES.

Of the many testimonials which have been accorded to him by those who have got completely cured by his treatment, the following are taken at random:—

Mr. BHAILAL V. KOTHARI, B.A., LL.B., Vakil, High Court, Lamington Road, Bombay, writes on 20-7-1919.

It gives me great and sincere pleasure in testifying to the real efficacy of Dr. S. R. Iyengar's medicinal drugs. I was suffering from "diabetes" for over 4 years and had tried many well-known doctors of Bombay but without any effect. I then put myself under the treatment of the said doctor Iyengar and he prescribed a course of 7 complete weeks for me. As each week progressed the disease, that could not at all be controlled before began to abate with the result that I was completely cured at the end of the course in such a marvellous way that I can very well say that Dr. Iyengar is not a Diabetes Specialist in name but a *specialist indeed in reality.*

My specific gravity which was 1038 in the beginning of course came down to 1015 at the end and grains of sugar per ounce fell down from 24 to nil while sediments were not at all visible.

After conducting the analysis of urine of the above named patient Mr. Bhailal V. Kothari has undergone a complete course of treatment for "Diabetes" under the said Dr. S. R. Iyengar, "Diabetes specialist."

The following is the result obtained:—

True abstract from the memorandum No.—963 of 19/20 issued by Dr. L. L. Joshi, M.D., B.Sc., D.T.M., F.C.S., Municipal Analysist, Bombay, on 2-8-19, writes:—

Sp. gravity 1003; odour, aromatic; colour, pale yellow; reaction, acid; indican, nil; albumen, nil; sugar, nil; Bile bigments, nil.

CONSULTATION HOURS:—
8 to 10 a.m., and 4 to 6 p.m.

Address.—
Janmashtami Building,
Opp. "Cama Bag", Khetwadi Main Road.
Girgaon, Bombay.

Telegram:—
DIABETES, Bombay.

**GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY**

PROF. JAMES'

**Electro-Tonic Pearls**

These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of overwork and dissipation. In cases of premature old age and weariness after slight effort, these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.

Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.
Market, BOMBAY.

**HYPODERMIC SYRINGES FOR SALE.**

RECORD SYRINGES, 1 C.C., 2 C.C., 5 C.C., 10 C.C. and 20 C.C.—All GLASS SYRINGES in three parts, capacity as above. All GLASS SYRINGES, French Model, in two parts, capacity as above. BROKEN SYRINGES exchanged for ⅓th prices. All kinds of SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, Laboratory Appliances, viz., Glass Slides, TEST TUBES, AMPOULES, bottle shape, in all capacity. All Surgical Instruments repaired. All kinds of Drugs supplied. Prices below market rates. Trial Orders solicited.

S. N. GUNDI,
Wholesale Chemist,
Oriental Buildings, Hornby Road.
Bombay

Telephone No. 11. Telegrams: "Orendlsaa."

**INFLUENZA**

PREVENTIVE & CURATIVE

**NASAL INHALERS**

for constant inhalation. This simple appliance fits into the nostrils, and is plugged with an insertion of cotton wool, soaked with a few minims of the volatile inhalant. The Inhalant has a pleasant and soothing effect on the nose and throat and is not injurious to the membrane

ALSO

**QUININE & CINNAMON**

TABLETS for controlling and Curing INFLUENZA. Strongly recommended by the Doctors. Thousands of certificates given. Please apply

**BILIMORIA & CO.**

Chemists, Druggists, Provision & General Merchants,
Chopsee Building, Princess St., BOMBAY.

**The Antiseptic Throat Paint**

(Gargle and Nasal Douche)

is a tried remedy for Prophylaxis (prevention) and treatment of Influenza, Sore Throat and Specific Fever.

*Sold by*:—

**V. C. Dastur & Co.,**
Princess Street,
BOMBAY.

**DORABJEE & Co., POONA.**

**AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY**

Shipchandler, Contractor and Hardware Merchant

Direct Importer under European Management of Ship Stores:—

Flexl. Steel Wire Rope, Corsar Bros. Canvas, High Pressure Packings, "British Admiralty" Rubber Sheets, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

OFFICE:—27, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:—Darukhana, Mazagon.

Telephone 3457.

**YOUR FAMILY FRIEND**

To cure all aches and pains and sprains, inflammation, cough, colds, cuts, bruises, etc.

IS

**AMRUTANJAN**

The first-aid family remedy. Costs 8 As. only. Get one and keep it handy. Sold everywhere.

AMRUTANJAN DEPOT.

LARGE STOCK OF

**I. R. WINDOW CUSHION**

*for immediate delivery.*

Suitable for all Railways in Standard size.

Apply.—

**STANDARD AUTOMOBILES**

58, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

Telegrams: "DEMAND." Telephone No. 4491

NEW SHOP

**SETHNA BROS.**

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS

OF

14 years' Practical experience

with

Messrs D. M. Dastoor & Co.

Eye-sight Tested free

and

Lenses and Frames of all kinds
Supplied at very moderate rates
*Repairs a speciality.*

**SETHNA BROS.**
opposite West-End Cinema,
New Charni Road,
BOMBAY.

**MASHIHA—HAIR DYE.**

This specific turns grey hair to a raven-like blackness. Not only this, but it serves as a tonic to the scalp, gives a peculiar glossy appearance and cools the head. Having acquired good many valuable and important herbs by staying with great and learned ascetics and fakirs I have prepared this dye. It is a purely vegetable preparation free from alcoholic and injurious substances. Not the least fear of turning the grey hair into red or brown by the use of the same. Rely on me and use it once and I assure you that there will be no disappointment, but full satisfaction. Prospectus can be had on application.

Price Re. 1-4-0 per phial.
Price Rs. 12-0-0 per dozen.
*Postage Extra.*

KHAKISHAH.

Address:—
Dongri Bazar, Post No. 9, BOMBAY.

*WORLD RENOWNED*

*Gandiv*

*Anti-Rheumatism*

*Balm*

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

**Price per bottle, annas 8.**

Literature sent on request.

**Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.**

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,
SHAIKH MEMON STREET.

Branch: Sitaram Bldgs.
Crawford Market, BOMBAY

**ACHES and PAINS**

SOON VANISH
UNDER BRISK
RUBBING
WITH
ODMAN'S
CYPRESS SALVE

The most powerful pain extractor with which we had experience.

**ODMAN'S CYPRESS SALVE**

relieves rheumatic twinges, pains in the back, sore chest, stiff joints, strained muscles and all other pains and aches which an external remedy can reach. Very strong. Acts quickly. Sure relief.

Per Pot, Re. 1. 3 Pots Rs. 2-10-0.

*POSTAGE AND PACKING EXTRA.*

Obtainable only from

ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL COMPANY.

155, Juma Musjid, Market.
BOMBAY. No. 2.

For Free Illustrated BOOKLET
*Apply to*
ANNAPURNA COOKER CO.
near Cinema
Girgaum

Pay no more than the

**Right Price.**

We stock only the BEST

Perfumery,
Provisions,
Patent Medicines,
also
Oilman Stores &
Smoker's Requisites.

*Sold at the lowest Market Rates, in the Fort.*

*Moffusil Orders Promptly Executed.*

**EDWARD RESTAURANT**

Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort,
BOMBAY.

C.B. 989

## COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION IN SURAT.

◆

### DONATIONS OF RS. 38,000 TO MAHILA VIDYALAYA.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, Sept. 26.

Sunday the 21st instant was a day of great rejoicing. People of all castes and creeds celebrated the Silver Jubilee of Mahatma Gandhi, in one form or another. The ladies of the city assembled at two places and passed resolutions of greetings and congratulations to Mr. Gandhi. In the evening a largely attended public meeting was held on the Tilak Ground under the auspices of the Home Rule League, Mr. D. K. Desai presiding. Mr. I. K. Yajnik delieverd a very interesting lecture on the life of Mr. Gandhi.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Managers of the Swadeshi Stores declared that in commemoration of the Silver Jubilee of Mr. Gandhi they had decided to reduce the rate of their profit from 6¼ to 3 1/8 per cent. on pure Swadeshi goods and from 7½ to 6¼ per cent. on mixed Swadeshi goods.

MAHILA VIDYALYA.

The Mahila Vidyalaya Mandal had an interesting Prize Distribution gathering on Saturday last. It was presided over by Mr. J. K. Kabraji, the Collector of Surat. The Chairman of the Mandal Mr. C. T. Modi, retired Educational Inspector of Baroda State read the third Annual Report of the Mandal in the course of which after referring to the irreparable loss sustained by the Institution in the death of two of its active workers—the late Mr. C. G. Shah and Mr. Virsukhram Hora—showed that the object of the Institution was to impart free education to girls. He drew the attention of the audience to various important subjects:—music, drawing, elementary science and hygiene, sewing and knitting and domestic science,—in which the girls were trained by the institution. He concluded the report by expressing his deep debt of gratitude to all those who had helped the institution referring in particular to Bai Nanigavri Atmaram who has promised Rs. 10,000 towards the building fund and to another charitable gentleman who has been kind enough to promise Rs. 25,000 for the same purpose. Some donations were announced, the chief of them being Rs. 3,000 by Mr. M. T. Modi and Rs. 500 by Dr. K. H. Hora. The President then addressed the audience. While emphasising the great need of female education he spoke in eulogistic terms of the management of the Institution referring in particular to the special facilities afforded by the Institution for the training of grown up women, and to the arrangement of the course of study according to which a girl by the time she reaches thirteen or fourteen years gets tolerably good knowledge of various subjects. He concluded his speech with an earnest appeal to the citizens of Surat to extend their helping hand to the Institution which, he said, deserved every encouragement.

I learn from the Secretaries of the Educational Conference that the 1st and 2nd of November, being found convenient to the President, the Hon. Mr. Pranjapye, have been finally announced for the conference. It is strange to hear that the Reception Committee of the Political Conference also have found the same dates convenient to them and propose to hold their conference on 1st, 2nd and 3rd November. Looking to the fact that some of the enthusiastic workers are taking active part in both the educational and political conferences, it would have been better if the principal organisers of both the conferences had fixed their dates after mutual consultations so that delegates desiring to take part in both, may not find it inconvenient to them.

POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

The Reception Committee of the Political Conference at their meeting held on 25th instant elected R. B. Khandubhai Desai, as Chairman of the Reception Committee. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh has been elected President of the Conference. It has been further resolved to hold the Conference on 1st, 2nd, and 3rd of November. Delegates are requested to give previous intimation to the Secretaries, of their desire to partake of the boarding arrangements made by the Reception Committee. The daily boarding charges have been fixed at Rs. 1-4-0.

The Sarvajanik Education Society, has during the current year, received two donations for scholarship, one from the trustees of the late Mr. Chunilal Lallubhai Jhaveri, who have offered Rs. 2,375, for the purpose of founding a scholarship in the name of the deceased, the other from Mr. M. A. Patheria, who has sent Rs. 2,500 for the purpose of founding a scholarship in commemoration of the late Mr. Ahmedbhai Rahimtulla. The said scholarship is to be awarded to a Dawoodi Vohra student studying in the Sarvajanik College.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Surat Municipality, have, at their last General Meeting, resolved to introduce compulsory primary education in Surat.

## EXHIBITION OF WOMEN'S WORK.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Sept. 26.

Preparations are being made for holding an exhibition of women's work during the Viceroy's visit to Madras. H.E. Lady Willingdon will be president of the exhibition. H. E. Lady Chelmsford will open the exhibition, which is to be held on the 26th and 27th November.

The general plan of the exhibition is to show samples of many varieties of work done by the women of South Africa. It is expected that it will be possible to get together a good collection of lace embroidery and fancy work done under Mission auspices and pictures by lady artists will be on exhibition, besides jams and other eatables, baskets and mats prepared by women of South India. There will be demonstrations of work done by women in education, social service, baby saving, and in other directions. The Girl Guide organisation will also be seen at work.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

*Horlick's Malted Milk*

***For Office Workers***

and indoor workers generally, HORLICK'S MALTED MILK is a boon. By helping nature to tone up the whole system, as it so thoroughly does, Horlick's helps to bring a clear mind on business detail—an essential thing in these competitive times.

Of all Stores and Bazaars in 3 sizes.

**NERVOUSNESS AND INSOMNIA**

are symptoms of nerve irritation, often the result of OVER-WORK, ANXIETY, OVER-STUDY, MENTAL ANXIETY, and excesses of eating, drinking, or bodily abuses.

**HUXLEYS *Ner-Vigor***

A syrup of acid glycero-phosphates rich in organic phosphates, which after absorption into the blood, build up cell life and help to restore mental equilibrium, muscular vigour, and reinforced nerve power.

*Original bottles of 80 doses sold throughout India, Burmah, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, etc.*

ANGLO-AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL Co., Ltd., Croydon, London.

**TIMBER MART.**

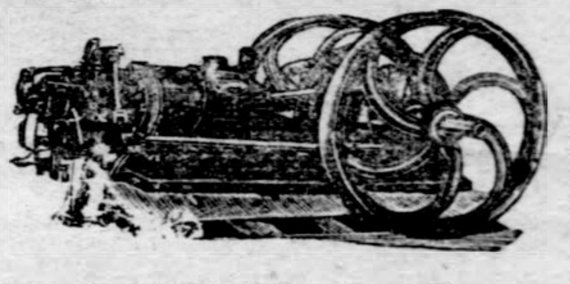
Best Teak from Malabar, Savantwadi etc.

**Wholesale & Retail.**

Scantlings, Planks & Beams

**SITARAM LAXMAN & Son,**

Mart: Tank Bunder, Byculla. — Office: Bank Street, Fort.
'Phone 4281.



**IMPERIAL CRUDE OIL ENGINES**

Low Consumption:
Really Reliable
High Efficiency
THE LATEST IMPROVED TYPE.

Also other kinds of machinery such as Grinding Mills, Oil Mills, Pumps of all kinds, Colour grinding machines, Saw Benches, Baling Presses, Cylinder Oil, Beltings, and Mill Glass always in stock.

**P. G. MASKER & Co.,**

ENGINEERS & CONTRACTORS
Apollo Street, Fort.

**MIA MAHOMED HAJI JAN MAHOMED**

Government and Railway Contractor

**CHOTANI**

Ship Chandler, Timber & Hardware Merchant

**Keeps a Very Large Stock**

OF

Iron, Galvanized, Steam, Copper and Lead Pipes; Canvas, Hose and Best Sail Navy Canvas; English and Japanese Zinc Slabs, Bolts, Nuts and Washers; Steel, Tool Mining, and High Speed Air Hardening, by Edgar Allens,

Best English Leather Belting by Geo. Angus; Screws, Augers, English Mild Steel Plates, Marine Glue, etc., etc., etc.

**Office & Godown at Khaduck, Dontad Road**

Telephone No. 622. BOMBAY. Tel. Address SHAIRDILL.

# Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

## LABOUR IN THE COMMON WEALTH.

Mr. Cole is well-known to a large class of readers all over the world, where English labour movements are studied, as a writer who has for several years brought to bear upon the problems of British labour the cold light of an impartial analysis. His earlier volumes, notably his treatire on "Self-Government in Sudentry" have given ample evidence of the constructiveness of his suggestions, for the improvement of the condition of labour. In this volume he takes a still large view of the possibilities of the labour movement. He devotes detailed attention to Labour in Politics. Mr. Cole is conscious that a first many Labour leaders in Britain and elsewhere are anaious with their enthusiasm for post-war recanohinction, to resort to short[illegible] and quicker derices for the abolition of private property in the chief means of production. He could analyse all their schemes, he could although the most radical of reformers arge a cautions but a sure advance. Nationalisation of undertrics, or of land, is a good word, a very tempting word, but what does it mean? It means to Mr. Cole State ownership combined with democratic control, and Mr. Cole has many illeminating suggestions to offer regarding the methods of acquiring State ownership. Taking up the question of nationalising the coal mines, which in the United Kingdom are over 3,000 in number, and are in the hands of 1,500 companies, with about about 37,000 Shareholders to compensate, leaves this propriation of the coal owners to take place. Professer Pigon, as a crituers before the Saubey Commission admitted there should be some compensation, but economists of an advanced school were not absent who declared for the confiscation of all mining royalties.

Although we have been travelling very fast along the path of nationalisation after the publication of Mr. Cole's book, we are indebted to him for a lucid exposition of the case for it. The Saubey Commission coming after his book has raised the vital question again. Is there to be private property in anything? Henry George said "Not in land." Karl Max emphatically declared long ago "Not in any means of production, distribution or exchange." The miners during the present crisis appear to hold that there *must* be no private property at least in the mines. Mr. Cole wants to seek as a practical measure, before nationalisation actively comes into being, some solution between State and Guild Socialism. He is far too conscious that the former means the despotism of the consumer, the latter the independence of the producer. He does not forget however that British labour suffers greatly at present owing to want of consolidation, and owing to the lack of an adequate machinery for finding out what the rank and file want. As he has laterly said in a series of brilliant articles in an important labour journal, the real reform that is needed in order that labour can be effective in the Commonwealth, is the recognition of the "workshop" as the real Unit of Trade Union Government. The membership of a Trade Union at present does not, he contends, tend to form a democratic unit of Government, as the body of workers from a single concern is very ofter divided between a number of Unions. Liuntations of space do not allow us to do full justice to other points touched upon in Mr. Cole's book, as for example the *human* side of the struggle of the protetariat for things which he has a right to enjoy, but we hope no student of labour problems in this country will leave this brilliant volume without detailed study.

POLITICUS.

---

*Labour in the Commonwealth. By G. H. D. Cole.

## INDIAN INFLUENCE IN INDO-CHINA.

Indo-China is a French possession and our information regarding that interesting region is derived mainly through French sousees. Some of the books written in that language have been translated into English; and a recent translation throws much light on "Indo-China and its Primitive People." The first part of the book deals with tribes known as the Moi, and the second with the Cham. The former are more primitive and do not appear to have come under any foreign influence before the advent of Europeans. The Cham have retained traces of Hindu civilisation; latterly, perhaps in the twelfth century, they embraced Islam. The psychology of the Moi has been closely studied, and the comparisons which Captain Henry Baudesson institutes between local and other customs and beliefs [illegible]sts his narrative with a scientific interest. The primitive method of kindling fire by friction is still practised by the Moi. A dry bamboo is split at one end for a length of about five inches, the sections are kept apart by a wedge, and the apparatus is held firmly with the feet over a heap of dry leaves and moss. A cane is then passed through it and rapidly rubbed backwards and forwards, so that in about a minute a spark issues and sets fire to the leaves. The Moi have not learnt the art of writing, but they have conventional signs for communicating thought. These consist of figures, knots in strings, and notches in sticks. Thus friends make an appointment by exchanging threads with as many knots as there are days to elapse before the meeting. Every village has its council of elders and several villages constitute a republic under a chief who is elected for life. Democracy is thus a primitive institution, to which civilised races return.

Slavery is prohibited by the French Government, and yet it has not died out. Indebtedness, theft of rice from a public granary, capture in a raid on a neighbouring tribe, are among the ordinary causes of slavery. Slaves who are ill treated may complain to the village Elders and obtain redress. They have no rights of inheritance. Female slaves cannot marry. Male prisoners of war may marry free women and become their slaves, together with their male children. The female children are freed. Theft from a private granary is punished only with a fine; it is a less heinous offence than theft from a public store. In theory a debtor may redeem himself by service which is the equivalent of debt. But no rate of interest is considered too heavy by the law of the tribes, and the scale of service is at the option of the creditor. It is said that very few slaves succeed in regaining their freedom by discharging their debt.

The Cham calendar is an adaptation of the Hindu calendar. The week consists of seven days known by their Sanskrit names. The lunar month consists of a light half and a dark half. The lunar year is made up of twelve months, and an intercalary month adjusts it to the solar year. The Cham cycle, however, consists of only twelve years, and not sixty. The names given them are names of animals—Rat, Buffalo, Tiger, Hare, Dragon, Snake, Horse, Goat, Monkey, Cock, Dog, Boar. The lunar year, as among Hindus, begins about the month of April. In Java, before the introduction of Hindu civilisation, the week consisted of five days, and the month of six weeks. This was a more convenient division of the lunar month than a week of seven days admits. The Cham calender is believed to have followed the Javanese system originally, but it did not withstand Hindu influence.

The Cham religion is a curious medley. The word *Koran* is unknown to the people, but they speak of Allah and Mohamed. They have priestesses as well as priests, and the former are not allowed to marry. They must dress themselves in white, or in black and red. The temples contain images of departed human beings, as well as Hindu deities. The Saiva "mukha-linga" is a favourite object of worship. It is made of stone. Vishnu and Garuda, Nandi and Bhagavati, and several other deities are represented in the pantheon. Very few Sanskrit names, however, are retained. The vernacular names invented in the place of Sanskrit and Arabic are often very happy and testify to the imagination and ingenuity of the people. Amenability to foreign influence is not always the result of a poverty of natural endowment. India borrows now, and Indo-China borrowed in days of yore, both unavoidably and without necessity.

## REVIEWS OF THE MONTH.

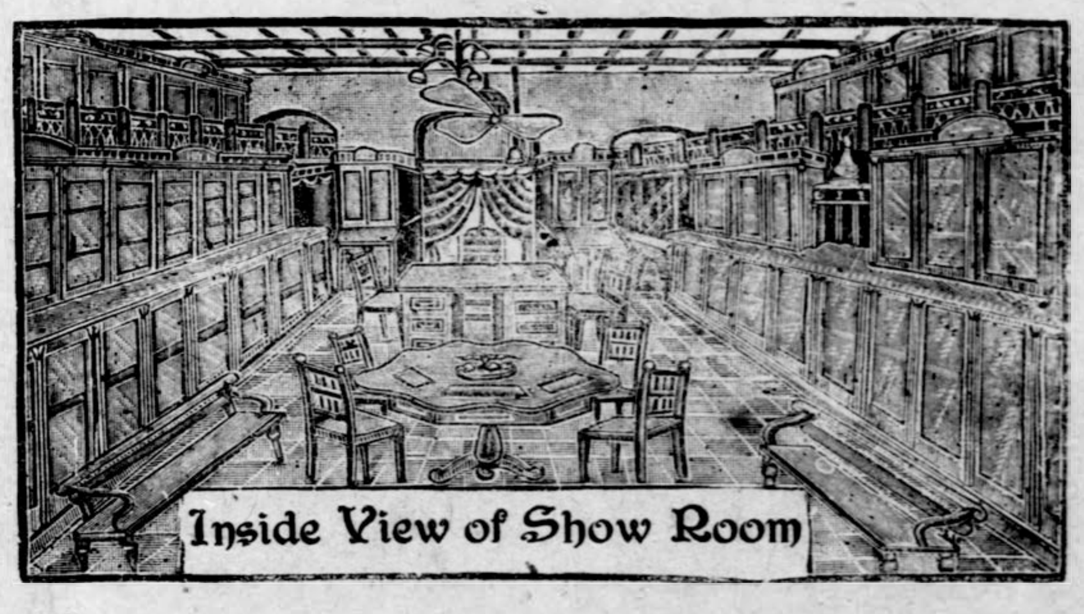
The "Contemporary Review" of September contains fifteen articles besides the usual book-reviews and most of them are capital essays from capital men. Mr. Birrell leads with a pleasing lecture on "Nationality and the League of Nations" which is the least oppressive discussion we have seen on the conflicts of a Balkanised Europe. Sir George Parish dwells on the Economic Outlooks in Europe, working up the thesis that in the extremity of Europe lies, the way to recuperation. Mr. W. B. Brace writes as an onlooker about the collision of labour with the Cabinet in which while deprecating direct action he warns both sides against the danger of invoking trouble by the supposition that their interests are necessarily adverse. Prof. Swift Macneill reverts to the melancholy topic of Ireland. It is illuminating reading, the way is familiar; but he leaves us where we began saying that a settlement is urgent. After a note on Italy, there is a light monograph on Carnegie by Mr. Escott. Of the rest of the articles, we would note a sketch on Indian Reform by Indians where we fear too much is said about time and tact and compromise, and too little about principles. The Book-reviews are as usual, good and will do as substitutes for originals that may not be accessible to busy men.

The "Nineteenth Century" is humdrum number. Colonel Cottrell begins with a plea for the organisation of British defences and says that it must be done, League or no League. Mr. E. B. Osborne regards the Police Mutiny as a blessing because it has purged the force of disaffected elements and incidentally shown what a bad and mad paper the "Daily Herald" is—it is a paper he does not by any means like. There are two interesting articles on Russia, one by Aylner Maude. Sir Elliot Colvin returns to his meditations on "The Changing Scene in India." The article abounds in misstatements, but the crucial complaint of the writer is the absence of Indian gratitude for British philanthropy in India. He is labouring under the impression that advantages have been all one-sided and that gratitude must be likewise. Mr. Justice Marshall writes intensely boring stuff on the East. There are two contributions on Canada and Australia. This month's Irish article falls to the lot of Mr. W. S. Lilly—whose death, announced last week, all of us deplore. Articles on miscellaneous topics are followed by tributes to Mr. Wray Skilbeck, late editor of the magazine. There always an infinite charm in farewell tributes. The present sheaf of recollections come from many hands, all distinguished in literature and journalism. The "Nineteenth Century" for September has appeared without the name of the editor on the title page. What might be the name we shall find in October?

The "English Review" does not pretend to be a collection of learned essays; it is a scrap book of original writing including poety, drama and book-review. Fastidious as we are about the merits of new poems as a rule, we like the "Ritual" and the "Ave Atque Vale" with which the September number opens. The grand piece is however psychological study of the men and motives that build the fabric of universal peace. It is more than a riotous farce and will repay perusal. In "Omar Khayyam Returns" Mr. Austin Harrison gives running comments on current affairs.

The "Round Table" for third quarter of 1919 is as full and comprehensive as usual. A new offshoot meant to meet the needs of people not disposed to enjoy the heavy memoranda of the "Round Table" has come into existence called "The Future." The parent trunk will nevertheless have its own value. In the present number the article on "Indian Reform" covers the Government despatches and trenches on the Joint Committee. It is a strong defence of the Government despatches, the joint purse and the attenuated "transferred" list being heroically supported. It is in fact a lucid appreciation of Sir James Meston's position. There is a small account of the recent troubles in India which is tinged with pro-official sentiments, though Sir Michael O'Dwyer is scarcely idolised by the writer.

The "Fortnightly" of September lacks attractive diversity. There is a lecture crammed with erudition for stimulating workers to the task of intensive production. It is a gloomy picture. There is a brilliant essay by Mr. W. H. Dawson on the "League and Peace." Mr. Woods has something to say on Rumania which does not elicit much sympathy for the country. As the Famine question has been, after much pseudo-righteous parade on behalf of the Yugo-Slavs, settled, the plea of Mr. J. M. Price on behalf of Italy may appear dull in the light of accomplished facts. There is a very instructive account of Nationalisation in Australia. We confess to being repelled by Currente Calamo because it is an attempt to discuss a single subject in scrappy paragraphs which leave the impression that something more consecutive is needed for enlightenment. Thus the Coal question in chatted on in learned paragraphs, which is as a study irksome even otherwise. Mr. John McGarth writes on the paradox "United Ireland—A Plea for Partition." It is really the proposal of the "Times" to break Ireland in halves and tie them together for the sake of superficial unity.



NEW ERA IN AYURVEDIC MEDICINE

Best and cheap
not
cheap and
nasty.

KALPATARU

Wholesale
and
Retail Shastric
Drugs.

AYURVEDIC WORKS AND STORES
373-5 Upper Chitpore Road CALCUTTA

Telegram "Kalpataru" Calcutta. Telephone No. 3043.

The biggest and most
Reliable
Ayurvedic House in
INDIA
Manufacturing genuine
Shastric Medicines
both for
Physicians and Patients.

Our Novelty—
Machine made Tablets
Various Elegant
Preparations.
Our Speciality—
Moderate Prices
and
Prompt Despatching.

*Under the Direct Supervision of the Founder*

Mahamahopadhyaya Kaviraj Gananath Sen Saraswati, M.A., L.M.S.

Write for descriptive Catalogue with Home Treatment of Accidents and Injuries.

JUST ARRIVED!
ARMOURED & SUCTION
HOSES
BRASS, COPPER & LEAD
TUBES
MANILA, COTTON & WIRE
ROPES
From the Smallest Size.
ALL BRITISH
HATIM ATTARI & Co.,
SHIPCHANDLERS & CONTRACTORS,
24-26, Nagdevi Street, BOMBAY,
TELE. 4412. TELEG. "NAILS."

WHERE will you DRIVE to select
A PRESENTATION ARTICLE WORTH
from Rs. 5 to Rs. 5,000?
DON'T waste your time in solving the problen
SIMPLY NOTE OUR ADDRESS—
NAROTAMDAS BHAU
SHAIK MEMON STREET, BOMBAY:
WHERE ARTICLES OF GOLD, SILVER AND PRECIOUS STONES ARE READ AT YOUR DISPOSAL.

Send your Enquiries
for all kinds of
OUT-DOOR
GAMES

POLO
HOCKEY
BADMINTON
FISHING
TACKLE

CRICKET
FOOTBALL
TENNIS
GOLF

To
M. Noorbhoy,
Opp. Edward's Theatre,
Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

— Don't Be Puzzled —
Insist on having only
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS.
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap
nd best. Free samples to schoolmasters
nd merchants. Blue Black Violet and Green
ue Black each 15 annas per gross, Red. [illegible]
r gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CH. SEAL,
3—Luxmi Datta Lane, Baghbazar, CALCUTTA

IS THIS PEACE
BETTER THAN WAR

So far as your health and constitution are concerned? The war, while it lasted, called upon you to put forth all your energy, often resulting in a nervous breakdown, and forced you to irregular hours of diet, leading to disorders of the stomach, the only source of all our vitality. The war has now ended; but has peace brought with it the long-looked for rest? On the contrary you are asked to redouble your efforts in order to repair the ravages of a long war. It is not the old race over again as your already dilapidated condition is a handicap in itself. "Shall I bear the strain any longer?" is the question that suggests itself to you. It is, therefore, natural that you should be on the lookout for something that will not only restore the nervous system by rebuilding brain and nerve tissues, imparting health and vigour to the body thereby, but will likewise tone the digestive tract by giving the weakened stomach the physiological rest it needs so much. What will serve this double purpose better than ATLAS TONIC? the tonic and digestant, widely prescribed by the medical profession? "Atlas Tonic is a very powerful and successful restorative of the Nervous and Digestive systems and as such it is used largely by my patients with excellent results." (Sd.) M.B.B.S., F.R.C.S.

Atlas Tonic is rightly termed THE PROP OF OLD AGE. It makes you your younger self again.

*SOLD EVERYWHERE.*
MADON, SONS & Co.
CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

# ADVANCE SWADESHI.

**SHORTLY OPENING,** AT AHMEDABAD, **SHORTLY OPENING.**

The surest way to India's ECONOMIC SALVATION lies in the advancement of Swadeshi goods.

You will help the cause, the COUNTRY, and yourself, by using Swadeshi goods.

Are you a Manufacturer, Seller, Purchaser, Storer, of all kinds of Swadeshi articles?

If you are any of these, why don't you write, with full particulars to:

**CHIMANLAL JIVANLAL CHINAI AND COMPANY,**

*Agents,*

**Shri Rajnagar Swadeshi Stores Company, Ltd.,**

**AHMEDABAD.**

Required offers for our glass show rooms to be erected in Ahmedabad.

# AB-I-HAYAT

**Is the True Elixir of life, Vitality and Health.**

**"AB-I-HAYAT" is not an ordinary and quack medicine.**

**It is the result of years' research in medical science and it positively cures all diseases such as**

Acidity
Bleeding,
Cholera
Constipation
Diarrhœa
Dyspepsia
Earache
Flatulence
Fevers
Gout
Heartburn
Indigestion
Insomnia
Joint troubles
Jaundice
Kidney diseases
Lumbago
Liver troubles
Malaria
Nausea
Otorrhœa
Pneumonia
Pulmonary troubles
Quartan
Quinsy
Rheumatism
Ringworm
Sciatica
Scarlet Fever
Tuberculosis
Toothache
Ulcers
Vomitting

And many more too numerous to mention here.

Ab-i-Hayat saves time, money and anxiety. Keep one phial always with you and it will help you in case of emergency and should be kept in every pocket and in every household at all times and all places.

**VOICES OF THE RESPECTABLE PERSONS.**

**The Hon'ble Chandra Cahur Singh of Chandapur State, Member of U. P. Provincial Council.**

Please send 40 bottles more. Your Ab-i-Hayat is really a wonderful medicine for all sorts of human diseases.

**The Hon'ble Raja Jai Chand, Lieut.-Colonel, Raja of Lambagadu State, late Member, Punjab Provincial Council.**

I am glad to say your Ab-i-Hayat produced an excellent result and gave an instantaneous relief in different complaints to hundreds of patients. Kindly send one dozen bottles more.

**Dr. I. R. C P. and S. Civil Surgeon, Burma.**

I find your oil very useful, please send 24 bottles of Ab-i-Hayat per V. P.

**W. N. Ludlam, Esq., Supdt. of Police, Gujrat District.**

I am a gainer by M. D. Avan's famous medicine as far as Rheumatism is concerned.

**A. G. Fitzlimons. Esq, Executive Engineer. P.W.D., Vellour.**

Please send me V. P. 2 more phials of Ab-i-Hayat as it has done good in several cases.

**J. G. Thomas, Esq. E. I. Railway, Allahabad**

In a recent and most serious case of Pneumonia in my nine months' old child, I gave your Ab-i-Hayat which I had in my possession. I also tried it on my wet nurse in strong fever and in both cases I am glad to say it acted like magic. Please send me 2 phials more.

**Her Highness Begam of Bhopal.**

The last supply exhausted. Send four bottles more.

**Khan Bahadur Moulvi Nihaland-din Ahmed, 1st Grade Collector, Unao.**

Your Ab-i-Hayat is a wonderful discovery in the world, it should be kept in every pocket every home, at all times and places.

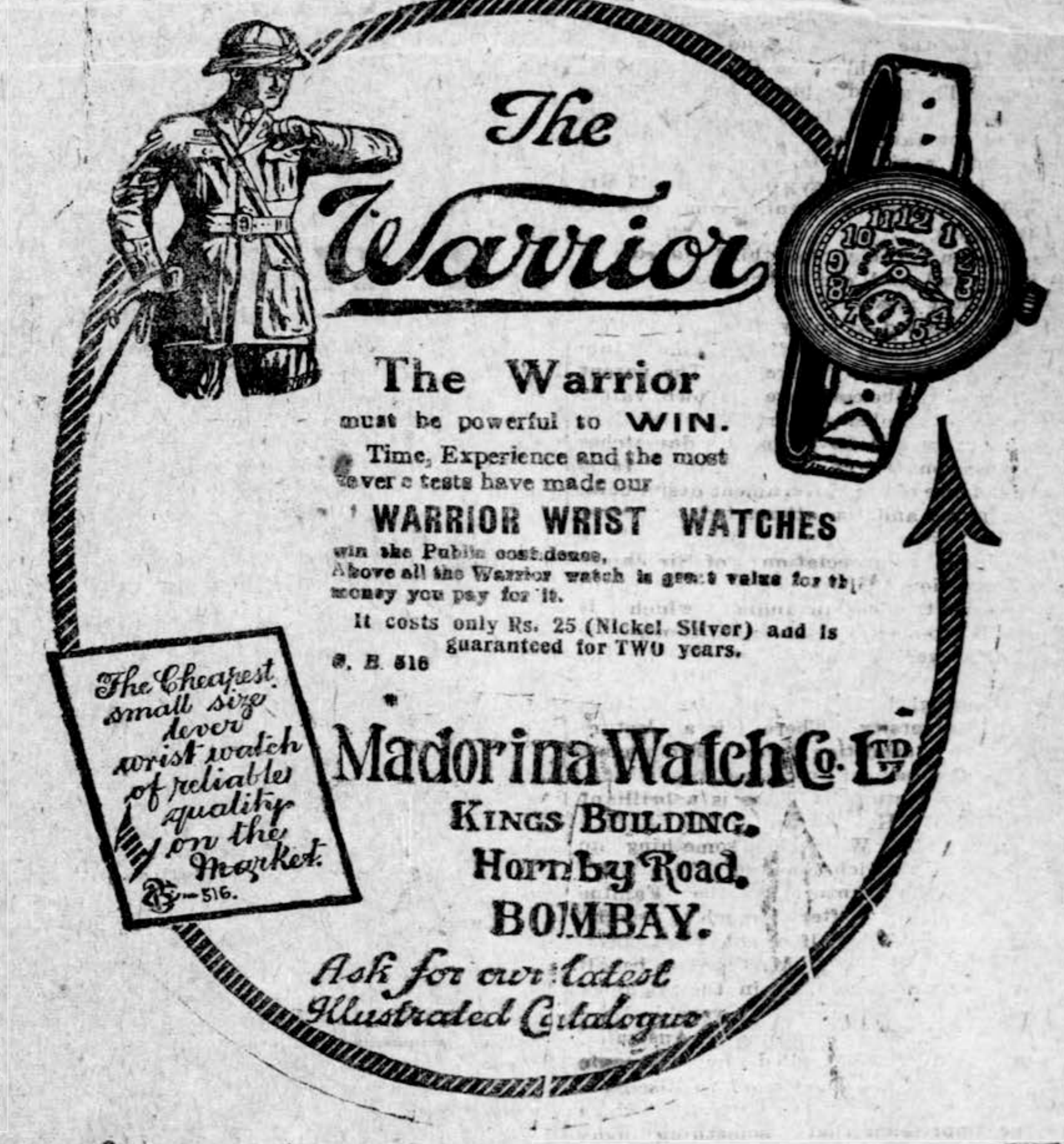
**J. O. Joyce, Esq, Supdt, P. W. D. Workshop, Trivandrum.**

I got your medicine some time last year and tried it on malaria fever and other cases, and I am glad to say it cured all the patients.

Price Rs. 2 only per phial.—Sample annas 8 only.

**The Manager, Ab-I-Hayat Pharmacy, No. B.**

Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Buildings, Sufi-Ab-i-Hayat Post Office,
Pindi Bha-ud-Din (Punjab).


The Warrior
The Cheapest small size lever wrist watch of reliable quality on the market.
B—516.
Ask for our latest Illustrated Catalogue

**The Warrior**

must be powerful to **WIN.**

Time, Experience and the most severe tests have made our

**WARRIOR WRIST WATCHES**

win the Public confidence,
Above all the Warrior watch is great value for the money you pay for it.

It costs only Rs. 25 (Nickel Silver) and is guaranteed for TWO years.

B. B. 516

**Madorina Watch Co. Ltd.**
KINGS BUILDING.
Hornby Road.
BOMBAY.

AIR TIGHT LEVER LID TINS

*MANUFACTURED ON*

**English style by Double Seamed Pro**

Specialist in making jointless tins for P[illegible] and Paste, etc., to any size and other sorts of jo[illegible] tins for Butter, Tea, Coffee, Oil, Milk, Jam, Cocoa, Chocolate, Colours, Cigarettes, Carbide, Dubbin, Rations, etc., etc.; Doffing Cans, Oil Cans, Card Cans, etc., for Mills; Oil drums, 5-gall capacity, double seamed; and any sort of Hand as well as Machine made Tin and Galv., Plate Works and General Tin-plate Merchant and Contractor.

*For samples and particulars apply to :—*

**SHAIKHALLI SULEMANJI**

Office—33, Musjid Bunder Road,

Opp. Bank of Bombay Branch, Bombay No. 3.

Factory—1st Lane Khetwadi.

Leading factory for making round tins by Double Seamed process by Power Machinery.

Keshavkant Hair Oil
Manufactured by
The Keshav Perfumery Works
BOMBAY

**Keshavkant Hair-Oil.**

**Free from White Oil.**

The most fragrant and the cheapest in the market.

Certificates of Merit at the Gwalior Exhibition and Bronze Medal at the Mysore Exhibition.

"KESHAVKANT" is specially prepared from Pure Vegetable Oils and fragrant flowers for all Nationalities. It stops hair falling and helps to grow smooth and black. Over and above all "KESHAVKANT" is the cheapest in the market and is equally suited to the Poor and the Rich alike.

Rs. 1,000 to be given away to any one who will prove that WHITE OIL (which is injurious to hair) is used in "KESHAVKANT."

*TRIAL SOLICITED.*

Price Annas 15 per Bottle including Packing and V. P. charges.

THE
**KESHAV PERFUMERY WORKS,**
147, Abdool Rehman Street, BOMBAY 3.

N. B.—All "KESHAVKANT" packets contain PRESENT TICKETS.

**Works of Pramatha Nath Bose.**

| | Rs. | a. |
|---|---|---|
| The Illusions of New India — — — — — — — | 3 | 0 |
| Epochs of Civilization .. — .. — — — — — | 4 | 0 |
| A History of Hindu Civilization under British Rule, Vols. I II — | 5 | 0 |
| The Root-cause of the Great War .. — — — — — | 0 | 12 |
| Give the people back their own (An open letter to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India) — — — — | 0 | 12 |
| Survival of Hindu Civilization. Part 1st — — — — — | 1 | 8 |
| Essays and Lectures of the Industrial development of India, and other Indian Subjects — .. .. — — — — — | 2 | 0 |
| The Economic aspect of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reform Scheme — | 1 | 8 |
| The M.-C. Reform Scheme and Indian Nationhood — — — | 0 | 12 |
| The M.-C. Reform Scheme—A Constructive Criticism — — — | 0 | 12 |

**N. M. TRIPATHI & Co.**

**Booksellers, &c., Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.**

Printed and published for the Indian Newspapers Co., Ltd., by Syed Abdullah Brelvi, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.